The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,217 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. Surat	3112	550	C. R. Edwards	14th Nov.
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	21st „
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	28th „
L. Parramatta	4759	900	C. Gadd	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th „
L. Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th „
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	J. C. Babot	28th „
TASMANIA	4500	800	C. Perrins	12th Dec.
HYDASPES	2981	100	G. Scrivener	26th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..........1st class £ 7 5
Via Dieppe ....1st class „ 5 10 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	12th Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay Oct. 3, 1884.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOR DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	2nd Decr.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson.	12th do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 11th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers,

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. HILDA has ARRIVED from CARDIFF, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 10th November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 8th November, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. MALWA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are informed that the Statement of General Average is now completed, and refunds of amounts due will be made on application at this Office.

Copies of the Statement can be obtained from Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, Average Adjusters.

It is particularly requested that early application be made, in order that the settlement may be completed without delay.

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th November, 1884.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. NUBIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. Claims for shortage must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th November, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co., are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

Gunpowder.
Shot, Ordinary.
Shot, Chilled.
Measures.
Hunting Knives.
Bullets.
Bullet Moulds.
Caps.
Wards.
Sundries.
Cartridges.
Cartridge Cases.
Cartridge Loaders.
Cartridge Extractors.
Cartridge Bags and Belts.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
Celebrated "Alliance" Prize Powder.
No. 4 and 6 grain, specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.
Indents for 100 " are filled at the Wholesale rate of Rs. 45 per 25" case.
NET CASH.
Detailed Price-Lists on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

NOW READY
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN, BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed.)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 10th day of November a FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid to the Shareholders of the above Company at the Office of the Undersigned on production of Share Certificate.

GEO. W. READ,
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st November, 1884.
26, Apollo-street.

TREACHER'S

UNEQUALLED GLENLIVET WHISKY,

PER DOZEN Rs. 22-8 CASH.

BEING A PERFECTLY PURE BLEND OF HIGHLAND MALTED BARLEY SPIRIT, AND THOROUGHLY MATURED, HEADACHES ARE IMPOSSIBLE AFTER ITS USE, AS HAS BEEN PROVED BY CONSUMERS OF THIS FAVOURITE WHISKY DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVES, WAGONS, TURNTABLES, &c., &c.

ESTIMATES furnished, and contracts undertaken for laying lines complete, including the supply of all Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND LICENCEES,
DICK KERR AND CO.,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Catalogues, Prices and full particulars on application to
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1884. Agents.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS!

LAWN-TENNIS BATS!!

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL STOCK OF THE ABOVE.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.
17, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure ; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure ; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

AERATED WATER.

BAKER'S HIGH PRESSURE FILTER, USED.

		Rs.	a.	p.
SODAWATER	per doz.	0	12	0
LEMONADE	„	1	0	0
TONIC	„	1	0	0
GINGERADE	„	1	0	0
RASPBERRY	„	1	0	0
ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE	„	1	8	0
ORDINARY EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES ...	„	2	0	0
IF REQUIRED IN CHAMPAGNE PINTS FOR EMPTIES...	„	0	8	0

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS, SHIPPING AND HOTELS,

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross Road.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons*.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND,
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD, the WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS and OUTFITTERS of Bombay, have a specially selected stock of the undermentioned goods suitable for the HILLS or COLD CLIMATES.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,
RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS,
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Socks ...	per doz.	25 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Under-Vests ...	each	7 8
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Drawers	„	7 8
Stout Grey Merino Under-Vests or Drawers ...	„	7 8
Chesterfield Overcoats ...		Rs. 45 0 to 55 0
Ulsters, very warm ...		Rs. 55 0 to 65 0
Warm Cheviot Suits, Sac Coat, Vest and Trousers ...		50 0
Best Knitted Cardigan Jackets...	each	12 8

		Rs. a
Large and Warm Blanket Rugs	each	Rs. 15, 18, & 22 0
Real Scotch Mauds...	from „	21 0 to 50 0
Best Witney Blankets, Scarlet or White ...	per pair	30 0 to 35 0
Crib Blankets	„	11 8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts ...		six for 52 0
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	each	18 0
Knitted Woollen Gloves and Mitts	per pair	1 12
Knitted Woollen Mufflers ...	each	2 0
Cashmere Mufflers ...	„	3 8

The above of guaranteed quality. Patterns for Suits, Shirts or Sleeping Suits forwarded on application.

TEN PER CENT. Discount will be deducted on all orders exceeding Rs. 20 when goods are sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST.

CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSES IN LONDON :

POOLE AND LORD,
318, Oxford-street, W.

THOMAS LORD,
[illegible]nduit-street, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

THE "NUBIA" will SAIL for Karachi on TUESDAY, 11th Nov. She will carry passengers to the "Belgravia" sailing from Karachi, for Liverpool, about 14th instant.

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 7th Nov., 1884.

TO LET, for about four weeks, with immediate possession, a small, well-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby-row, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 10th inst., as under:—ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS at 3 and 3-15 p.m., respectively, and ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING at 3-30 p. m.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th November, 1884.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company HELD and ADJOURNED on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1884, will be RESUMED on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1884, at 3-30 p. m., at the registered Office of the Company, situate in Hornby-row, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the Special Resolution already advertised and proposed by the Chairman at the meeting adjourned as above stated.

By order of the Chairman and Directors for
The Gordon Mills, Limited,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th Nov., 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the R. S. Ry.; the H. S. Ry.; and the S. N.S. Ry.)

TENDERS are invited for the LOADING and UNLOADING of STORES at the several Stores Depot on the line, for 12 months, commencing from the 1st January, 1885.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be obtained from undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Loading and Unloading Stores" should be addressed to the MANAGER, who will receive them at his office here, up to 12 noon of the 10th December, 1884, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of the lowest or any tender.

By order,
THO. WOOD,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.

Amjere, 5th November, 1884.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon, local time, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS, including the SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS at this Company's General Stores Depot, at Parel, for one or three years from 1st January next.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon, local time, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the SMALL STORES, OILS and STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company. The first two Contracts will be for one year and the last for one or three years from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with form and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's General Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 12th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of each contract.

5. The undersigned moreover does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. J. DAVISON & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Ærated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the Province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious pucca-built upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON,
Lambert Hall, Karachi.

October, 1884.

DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

	Per box	Per 1000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson's	„ 1 14	„ 16 0
Barrel-shaped	„ 1 12	„ 16 8
Havannahs	„ 1 12	„ 17 0
Manilla Cigars	„ 3 4	„ 30 0
Ditto Cheroots	„ 3 4	„ 30 0
Burmahs	„ 1 4	„ 11 0
Queens	„ 1 0	„ 9 0
Little Devils	„ 3 3	„ 30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	„ 1 14	„ 17 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885.
BEST AND CHEAP CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs. as.
Baby's Grandmother, New Edn.	3 12
Boy's Own Book for 1884	5 8
Girl's Do. Do. Do.	3 12
Beeton's Book of Needle-work	4 12
Seeton's Decrees, Judgment and Orders, 3 Vols	76 0
International Encyclopœdia or Surgery, by Ashhurst, 4 Vols	80 0
Moore's Family Medicine for India	7 8
The Forester; by James Brown	22 8
Thomas Rod in India	15 12
Girl's Own Annual, bound vol.	4 12
Boy's Do. Do. Do.	4 12
Cooley's Cyclopœdia of Practical Receipts, 2 Vols.	26 4
Descriptive Atlas of Anatomy	15 12
Reynold's Novels, assorted, each	0 4
Life and Memoires of Sarah Barnum	0 6
Bad Boy's Diary	0 6

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Fresh Supply of
FOOT'S CELEBRATED LINEN-MARKING PENCILS.
Price Re. 1 each.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS CARDS.
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In all the latest Designs and at all Prices.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
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In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

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INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1; 12 Cards for Rs. 9, post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the ERECTION of BUSINESS PREMISES in Hornby-row.

The drawings, specifications and estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. GOSTLING & MORRIS, Architects, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

No tender will be received later than SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms—liberal satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

BADMINTON, CROQUET, and LAWN-TENNIS SETS, complete, by Jaques and Son. Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 25 per set.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, EVERY WEEK.—BOLTON & Co.

FINEST fresh APPLES and PIPINS from the Kumaon Fruit Gardens. Forbes-street, Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS, Greengages, Figs, Pine-Apples, Cherries, Pears, &c. Forbes-street, Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

ALLAHABAD CONFECTIONERY.—Almond, hard bake, Toffee, Star Rock, &c. Forbes-street, Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, the latest style of Bon-bons, Crackers, &c. Forbes-street, Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—A match at BILLIARDS 1,000 up TO-NIGHT, Amateur and Mahometan game at 9 p.m.

WANTED, LOAN on a LIFE POLICY in the ORIENTAL OFFICE. State terms and conditions to P., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BEST CHINA TEAS, a single trial enough. Re. 1 and Re. 1-4 per lb. Bael Fruit confection, Re. 1. per lb.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, moderate price, fast Trotting Pony, with small cart, and harness, complete. Apply C. F. PEARSON, Land's End-road, Malabar Hill.

ARRASENE SILK, Arrasene Silk, Crewel plain, Shaded Silk, Brigg's Transfers, Crewel by Arrasene worked Cushions, Slippers.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a superb TENT of excellent Parisian make' on view, pitched on the Esplanade, to the north side of the School of Art, till the 13th instant. Price moderate.

FOR SALE, Tangy's new Vertical Ram or Donkey Pumps for gin and other boilers. For full particulars, apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVARENNES and Co., Gowalia Tank-road.—On commission sale, second-hand brougham, Rs. 400. Ditto Rs. 300.

DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.—On ready sale, new dog-cart, Rs. 450; new Mail-phaeton, Rs. 850; second-hand Mail-phaeton, Rs. 400; second-hand Office Shigram, Rs. 225.

COME ONE, COME ALL!! and see the various goods, useful, fancy, &c., of Indian and European Manufacture sold at prices cheaper than any firm or shop in Bombay.—BHARRE & Co., 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

WHITE DEVON SERGE (unshrinkable), a splendid article for Badminton, Lawn-tennis, &c.; also a large assortment of Tweeds, &c., per s.s. "Massilia."—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, &c., Hummum-street.

TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.—Free passage to England to a respectable woman willing to act as nurse to lady and four children for the voyage. Good recommendation indispensable. Apply not later than 9th inst. to Manager, Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

"TRIUMPH" FOLDING CHAIR—See Illustration and particulars in to-day's issue.—J. NEUBERG.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbul House and Stearn's House to be let for cold season.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Crudias, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

PENNY READINGS at the B. B. & C. I. Institute Parel, on SATURDAY, November 8, at 8 p.m. (Local Time) For tickets of admission (8 annas and 1 Re.) Apply to Secretary of B. B. & C. I. Institute, Parel.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a [illegible]. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

A BARGAIN—A consignment of COTTAGE PIANOS, especially made for the Indian climate by the celebrated Emil Ascherberg, Dresden, to be sold away at a reasonable price on account of the concerned. For particulars apply to Mr. L. S. J. PEREIRA, Piano Tuner and Repairer, Bombay, No. 17, Oak Lane, Fort.

PEMBINA HOUSE, Charlotte-road, Edg Easton, near Birmingham. The Misses Brown receive children to board and educate for the public schools. Personal care and supervision given to delicate, backward children, and every home comfort provided. References in India. Terms and prospects apply to H., care of this office.

THE undersigned wants an intelligent OVERSEER to supervise construction of roads and of public buildings. Applicants should have practical experience of building in stone. Copies only of testimonials to be sent. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem.—C. Akilandaiya, Barrister-at-Law, Gulburga.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Fort Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, the best in the Island, Presentation Albums, Plush Bags, Purses, &c.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, TENDERS for the supply of 500 to 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Log Timber, for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November next, Tenders for the purchase of 5,000 tons of old iron rails. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons. The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf, and payment for the rails must be made at the time of delivery.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th September, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THISDAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows—

A consignment of China-made camphor-wood chests in set of 2 pieces polished, and others covered with red and black leather.

1 case 450 rolls of wall papers.
15 boxes Australian wine.
5 cases sparkling mosselles.
5 blackwood cloth presses in 2 pieces.
1 large size copying press.
1 „ „ pumps and one bench vice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1884.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by Public Auction, situate at Nowghur-street, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, Roza Gonsalves, and Daniel Gonsalves.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, all that pieces or parcel of land or Government ground with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Nowghur-street, Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 55, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11765, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr.———, on the west by the house of Fakeera, on the north by the house of Ramjee Agree, and on the south by public passage.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 26, Meadow-street.

Bombay, 8th November, 1884.

NOTICES.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

19, Church-gate-street.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

RE NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act" 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims against the estate of NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 25th day of February, 1884, and probate of whose will was on the 29th day of April, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI MHERBAI and Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAWER (widow and son respectively of the said deceased) both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, are required to send to the said Executrix and Executor No. 6, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, or No. 50, Warden-road, Cumballa, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, that is to say, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1884, particulars of their claims, after which date the Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the Executrix and Executor shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property or money belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to hand over such property or pay such moneys to the said Executrix and Executor.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI.
Solicitors for the Executrix and Executor

ANTWERP AND LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
THE HONORABLE F. FORBES ADAM.
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VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esq.

SECRETARY:
J. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Natural Products and Art-wares of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened at Antwerp on 1st May, 1885, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of Fabrics of all descriptions, Jewellery, Pottery, Wood-carving, Metal-work, Ethnological specimens, &c, &c, &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to Antwerp.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to Antwerp of all Exhibits and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the Exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back at the expense of Government.

All articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary, and all articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled Antwerp Exhibition.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary not later than the 1st February, 1885.

All packages must be delivered by the 1st February 1885, afterwhich date no articles will be received.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 478 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay..............Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid..............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary fire-wood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats," Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

			per dozen
Guinness Stout,	Quarts	per dozen	Rs. 5 9
Do.	Pints	„	„ 3 9
Bass' Ale	Quarts	„	„ 5 10
Do.	Pints	„	„ 3 10
Ginger Ale		„	„ 2 12
Champagne Cider		„	„ 5 0
Phosphozone		„	„ 4 0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial		„	„ 11 11
Cinnamon Cordial		„	„ 11 11
Lime Juice Syrup		„	„ 11 11
Lager Beer, reputed,	Quarts	„	„ 4 12
Do.	Pints	„	„ 3 10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubbattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	...
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE.		
FROM A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöfer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS.		
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ..	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ ..	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ..	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 16 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 16 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Rudesheimer	„ 24 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Steinberger	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
Johannisberger	„ 36 0	„ 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
FROM A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	„ 16 0	...
CLARETS.		
FROM MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	...
FROM A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	...
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ ..	„ 19 0
FROM MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	„ 28 0	...
FROM J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 17 6	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	„ 36 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
FROM A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	„ 25 0	...

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	...
Resi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ...	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ...	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	„ 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braudevin	„ 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	„ 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	„ 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	„ 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	„ 4 0
Do. do. do. „ tins, First Swiss Brand	„ 5 0
Do. do. do. „ Bab	„ 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a. (Nett Cash.)
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

FROM L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ 1 0	„ 0 10
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 14
FROM BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ ...
Cut French Beans	„ 0 8	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."

Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Nov.	10th, 4h.	3·7m. a.m.
New Moon	„	17th, 11h.	3·0m. p.m.
First Quarter	„	26th, 3h.	7·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 8	Factory Commission, 2 p.m.	6 6	5 22	2 41m 2 40 a	8 57m 8 45 a
Sun. 9	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Hallai Bhattias, 2 p.m.	6 6	5 22	[illegible] 33m [illegible]	10 3m 9 50 a
Mon. 10	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. The Cash Bazar, Meeting, 4 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Sutlej.*	6 7	5 22	4 33m 5 0 a	11 29m 11 12 a
Tu. 11	St. Martin's or Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 21	5 39m 6 36 a	— 0 42 a
Wed. 12	Town Council, 3 p.m. Parell S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 8	5 21	6 50m 8 0 a	0 43m 1 42 a
Thr. 13	Bombay Livery Stable Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m.	6 8	5 21	8 2m 9 7 a	1 57m 2 34 a
Fri. 14	Departure of English mail per s.s. Surat, 5 p.m.	6 9	5 21	8 57m 9 53 a	2 55m 3 14 a

* Left Aden at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, November 4.

DIVINE SERVICES.

22ND SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, November 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 299, 217, 311 Pt. 2 and 280.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 292 and 240.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield.
Anthem.—"O come let us Worship."—Mendelsohnn.

Thursday, November 13.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.

The offertories will be devoted to the European Pensioners and Widows Home.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins & Holy Communion. Hymn 315.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 299, 280 & 240.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 291, 182 and 311 (Part 2.)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 266, 382 & 383.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 176, 323 and 2[illegible]4.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 238, 296, and 223.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, (Choral.) Preaches—Br. Beale.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral.) Preaches—Father Page. A solemn "Te Deum" will be sung after the Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 399, 263, and 207.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 Noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 264 & 327.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 19, 519, and 266.

Wednesday, November 12.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

"ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Morning Service at the Church.
12 a.m.—Service at the General Hospital.
4-30 p.m.—Bible Class and Lecture at the Sailors Home.
6 p.m.—Evening Service at the Church.

An entertainment is given every Saturday night at the Sailors' Home at 8 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Sunday Service at 6 p.m., followed by Communion Service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Manchester in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Jumna, from Portsmouth; and Pachumba (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur; Croma (s) and Speke Hall (s), Kurrachee; Shannon (s), London; and Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Surat entered, and the s.s. Clan Macdonald left, the dock yesterday.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach at the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

FAIR.—The annual Memon-wada fair will be held to-day, and will continue for four successive days.

A DISORDERLY FAKIR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Jayaker, a fakir named Khidoo Lalla was charged with being drunk and disorderly. He was fined Rs. 3.

EVADING THE BLASTING LICENCE.—Shunker Chinnoo, a quarryman, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for carrying on blasting operations at Parel Tank-road on the day previous without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

THE MAHOMEDAN PREACHING INSTITUTION.—The honorary secretary of the Mujlis Vaize Islam, Bombay, gratefully acknowledges receipt of Rs. 50, contributed by Aga Abdool Hassun Shirajee towards the charity funds of the institution.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in October was 6,540, the daily average being 210. The number of new admissions was 1,270. The total number of children treated was 2,325, and 70 persons were vaccinated.

CHEATING.—A Marwaree named Nundram Heera, living at Bundar-gully, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of endeavouring to palm off upon a woman a quicksilvered pie as a two-anna piece. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The titular feast of the Church of "Our Lady of Glory," at Mazagon, will be celebrated to-morrow. High mass commences at 10 a.m., when Giorza's Mass will be sung by the members of the St. Stanislau's Philarmonic Society. The service concludes with a procession and the benediction.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Baroda-street, on the body of Pangia Pandoo, aged 35 years. Deceased was found dead in the verandah of a house in that locality. He was a calassee of a cargo boat, and had been suffering from fever for the past twelve days. The verdict was that death had been caused by fever.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th Oct. was Rs. 52,92,212; in addition, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,69,441. New coin paid during the week Rs. 2,00,034. The balance left was Rs. 52,61,609. There is in addition Rs. 17,048 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Gungaram Bhowanee, aged 50 years. Deceased was employed on the 3rd inst. at Carnac-bunder loading carts with boxes of machinery, when suddenly a cart tilted over, and the pole struck him on his back, fracturing his spine. He died soon after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING AN IDOL.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Jayaker, Kishoo Venayek was charged with the theft of gold ornaments worth Rs. 200. Last Thursday a grand feast was given to Brahmins and others in a temple at Kalbadevie. Accused also went, and there saw a large idol profusely adorned with gold and silver ornaments. He somehow managed to strip the idol of some of its ornaments and secreted them about him, but in leaving the temple he stumbled and fell; and the jewellery rolled out at the feet of the peon stationed at the gate. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—For London,—Mr. Meiklejohn and Miss Gordon. For Malta—Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. B. Gordon.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr John Cowan, Melbourne.
a Mr James W Keny[illegible] Australi[illegible]
a Mr W Newham, Do.
a Mr W Lane, Do.
a Mr W R Shaw, Do.
a Mr C W Mellor, B C S, Cawnpore.
Mr John M Heyn, Belfast.
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay.
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay.
Lieut W S Marshall, 19th P N S.
a Capt Thornton, S C, Secundrabad.
a Capt Dabiac, R A, Kirkee.
a Major H B Lawrence, Ahmedabad.
Capt Nugent, R A, Morar.
a Col H J Nuthall, Akola.
a Dr and Mrs Maxham.
a Lieut S D Perkins, Nusseerabad.
Capt and Mrs Loch, Rajputana.
a Dr and Mrs A D Pollen, C S, Poona.
a Miss Eales, Poona.
a Miss Pollen, Poona.
a Mr and Mrs Burns, Up-country.
Mr and Mrs T Blissett, Poona.
a Capt and Mrs Pemberton, Belgaum.
a Mr T F Hamilton, Calcutta
a Mr H Bell, Calcutta.
a Mr R Roney Dougol, England.
a Mrs Dougol, England.
a Col Wauchope, England.
a Mr A P Howell, CS, Do.
a Mrs Gordon Young, Do.
a Miss Painter, Do.
a Miss Q R Young, Do.
Lieut Haking.
a Mr D Scott, England,
a General Murray, Do.
a Mrs Glover, Do,
a Mr H Bell, Do.
a Mr P H Cresswell, Do.
a Dr John Pollen, CS, Do.
a Col Logan, Do.
a Mrs Mellor, Do.
a Mrs Thornton, Do.
Surg Major Fawcett.
a Major and Mrs Gordon Short.
Lt Col Szezepa[illegible]
Mr C [illegible] Whish,
[illegible] Grey, Lo[illegible]
[illegible] Rajputana
[illegible] J L Cappel,
Mr [illegible], Calcutta.
a Mr A Rees,
Major and Mrs Williams, R A, Agra.
Lieut Stewart Reid, Lanc. Fus.
Mr J [illegible]ainger, V D.
L[illegible] F Gordon, Troopship Jumna.
Lieut H E Walker, 2-S Rifle, Troopship Jumna.
Lieut-Col Dyson Laurie, Troopship Jumna.
a Surg and Mrs. J H Walsh, Troopship Jumna.
Lieut Charles Pritchard, 4th K O, Troopship Jumna.
Lt J B Chatterton, 2 Norfolk Regt, Troopship Jumna.
a Lieut D R Monk, 2nd Lanc Fus, Troopship Jumna.
Lieut J Diggan, Middlex Regt, Troopship Jumna.
Lieut C Prendergast, O L I Troopship Jumna.
Mr and Mrs Pritchard, England.
Mr and Mrs E Sympson Byrne, Dy Compt General, Bombay.
Lieut J Wood, 13th Hussars.
Miss Byrne, Bombay.
Mr W H Taylor, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawati.
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay.
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr J Bellwood, England.
Mr R W Cox, England.
a Lieut F C Grant, 1st C I Horse, Augor.
Surgn M Collie, I M D, Bombay.
Mr G L Burne, Do.
Mr A Murcott, Do.
Mr Wm Valk, England.
Mr O F Misquith.
Mr Dunlop, Bombay.
Mr G L Trevor, Do.
Mr Ballantine, Do.
Major Woodward, Troopship Jumna.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr A V Frere, Bombay.
Mrs Frere and family, Do.
Mrs Ostrehan, Do.
Mrs Ollivant, Do.
Mrs Adams, Do.
Mrs Wallis, Do.
a Major and Mrs Gordon Short, Bombay.
a Dr Fawcett, Do.
a Mr John Greenwood, Do
a Mr R Macintosh, Do.
a Mr J Blackhall, Madras.
Mr X Castelli, Bombay.
Mr C H B Forbes, Do.
Mrs Forbes & family, Do.
a Mr Walter Lang, Do.
a Mrs Lang & family, Do.
Mr L Baker, Do.
Brig Genl Mallaby, Do.
a Mr A Hume Spry, CS, Poona.
a Mrs Spry and family Poona.

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs K Best, Ahmedabad.
a Capt and Mrs Ternan, Kurrachee.
Mrs R Coghlan, Kurrachee.
a Mr W M Ludlow, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs G S Young, Bombay.
Rev and Mrs A Polehampton, Ahmednuggur.
a Mr and Mrs A Menese, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs W L Shaw, Munmar.
Mr and Mrs G H D Wilson, Ratnagiri.
Mr A Zygouras, Bombay.
Mr J A Douglas, Bombay.
a Capt Brand, London.
a Capt Moffat, London.
a Mr A Bowchier, London.
a Dr Delamere, Dublin.
Mr H B Nagle, Bombay.
a Mr J E Richardson, Do.
a Mr X Castelle, Do.
Mr A Leventhorpe, Amraoti
Capt A Brown, R A, Bombay.
Mr J Taylor, Kallian.
Mr and Mrs C J Michod, Bombay.

LANOWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE.

Mr and Mrs E Newton, Shahbad.
Mr John Griffiths, School of Arts, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs J O'Connell Bombay.
Two Misses O'Connell Bombay.
a Mr W Bail, Bombay.
a Mr G E Ormiston, Bombay Port Trust.

LANOWLI VISITORS IN THEIR OWN BUNGALOWS.

Hon K T Telang, Bombay.
Mr Bala Mangesh Wagle, Bombay.
Mr Pandoorang Balibhoodra Bombay.

Residents left during week marked thus (*a*).

BENGAL.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER ON BOARDSHIP.—On Friday last the French Barque Patrie, lying in the Caledonia Docks at Howrah, was the scene of a serious quarrel attended with bloodshed. It seems the boatswain of the ship asked the steward for the key of the store-room and on his refusing to give it up, there was a struggle between them, in which the steward stabbed the boatswain in five different places. The wounded man was removed to the General Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. The steward has been secured by the police, who will shortly place him on trial before Mr. Grimley, Magistrate of Howrah.—*Indian Daily News.*

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER AND THE CHOLERA BACILLUS.

DR. JULIUS ALTHAUS, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says:—I have waited since the appearance of Professor Ray Lankester's most intemperate attack upon Dr. Koch and the cholera bacillus in your columns, in the hope of seeing a reply to it from some competent English authority on the subject. But as that article has as yet remained unanswered, I shall feel obliged if you will insert the following correction:—

It is Dr. Koch's misfortune—an experience not, however, by any means new in the history of science—that his researches are at present criticised by those who have not even mastered the rudiments of bacteriology, and whose attempts to enlighten the public on it are therefore little short of grotesque. If Professor Lankester had carefully read Dr. Koch's paper in the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, instead of merely glancing at it, as he appears to have done, he might possibly have seen that Dr. Koch is not, as he charitably supposes, unacquainted with the various forms of bacteria which infest the mucous membrane of the digestive tract. Indeed, Dr. Koch draws a careful distinction between the truly pathogenic bacillus which appears primarily in the intestines of cholera patients, and numberless other bacilli which are non-pathogenic, and only penetrate gradually into the tissues after destructive alterations have been caused in the latter. Moreover, Dr. Koch lays particular stress on the circumstance which has been ignored, among others, by Dr. Lewis, that he relies not so much upon the shape of the bacillus as upon its behaviour when cultivated; and it was only after prolonged and careful researches in this field that Dr. Koch was eventually led to form his present opinion. One of the most suggestive and important results of these experiments, although Professor Lankester appears to have entirely overlooked it, is that if this bacillus is to grow the nutritive fluid in which it is reared should not be acid. Even where there was a trace of acid reaction in the gelatine used for this purpose, the development of the bacilli, however rapid previously, was very much impeded; and when the reaction was decidedly acid, the growth was altogether arrested. From this we may fairly conclude that if the comma bacillus is received in a healthy stomach, it is there digested and killed by the lactic and hydrochloric acids contained in the gastric juice, and that it is therefore unable to reach the intestines, where it might otherwise cause choleraic effects. Professor Lankester evidently does not see that this is the reason why we cannot expect healthy animals to become affected with cholera when fed with the bacillus, quite apart from the circumstance that they do not appear to be very liable to that disease. It is for the same reason that Dr. Klein will be quite safe in swallowing any number of comma bacilli, provided his stomach be in a healthy condition; but let him partake of a Pantagruelian dinner, followed up with one or two bottles of port wine, so as to produce the condition of acute gastric catarrh, and I should be exceedingly sorry to see him swallow even a single bacillus.

No fact is better known than that cholera affects chiefly habitual drunkards and gluttons, who are the subjects of chronic gastric catarrh; and secondly, persons who have exceeded on one particular occasion in eating or drinking, thus causing the condition of acute gastric catarrh. The inner surface of the stomach is then covered with a tough tenacious mucus, which prevents the access of the gastric juice to the ingesta; and a bacillus which may then happen to be swallowed will easily pass over this layer of mucus and reach the intestines, afterwards giving rise to cholera. Koch's theory also explains very well why fear should predispose people to catch this disease. Fear has the tendency to arrest secretion, and the bacillus will therefore not meet with acid after being swallowed. Professor Lankester's statement that Koch was sent out by the German Government to study cholera, simply in order to checkmate Pasteur, and that he was afterwards pressed to produce something definite, however immature, appears to those who know anything of the matter so preposterous that it does not seem worth discussing. Neither sensationalism nor jealousy have ever been features of the highest form of German research; nor are there any indications that it will be so in future. If there is, therefore, anything "discreditable" in this "business," as Professor Lankester says, the discredit would appear to rest rather with him for suggesting such outrageous motives than with Dr. Koch.

As far as Dr. Koch personally is concerned, I may say that no scientific worker was ever most modest in habits, more rigid in his methods, or more cautious in his inductions. An instance of this is given by the fact that at the time when the International Medical Congress was held in London, in 1881, Koch was already in possession of almost all the circumstances connected with his discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis; and the temptation to a man less great and less single-minded must have been very keen to startle the scientific world on that occasion with the announcement of so far-reaching a discovery. Yet as one slight link in his chain of facts was then still wanting, Koch let that splendid opportunity for sensational announcement pass by, and afterwards communicated his discovery to the scientific public in the quietest and most unostentatious manner possible.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M. D., M. R. C. P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

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MARITIME CAPTURE.

M. Emile de Laveleye writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The best means for England to protect her trade on the high seas, after having fortified and increased the number of her men-of-war, would be for her to consent to recognize a great principle of international law which all other civilized States have already declared themselves willing to admit. This principle is respect for private property by sea as well as on land. At the Paris Congress of 1856 privateering was condemned, and the rights of neutral vessels were recognized in the following articles :—1. Privateering to be definitely abolished. 2. A neutral flag to protect enemies' goods, with the exception of war contraband. 3. Neutral merchandise, even under an enemy's flag, cannot be seized upon (war contraband always excepted). The United States refused their adhesion to the abolition of privateering, referring to their traditional policy, which claims general respect of private property, by men-of-war as well as by privateers. All the States were ready to accede to this proposal with the exception of England, who remained obstinate in her old ideas ; thus this splendid reformation could not be effected. Nevertheless in 1860, during the war with China, in order not to offend the neutral Powers, France and England agreed to accord immunity to private property at sea. (Order in Council, March 7th, 1860.) In the war of 1866, the three belligerents, Prussia, Austria, and Italy, observed the same principle, and in 1870 Germany did likewise, France reserving for herself the right of capture, for which she paid dearly enough. The Institute of International Law, which counts among its members some of the very highest authorities on this subject, solemnly and unanimously adopted the principle of immunity of property on sea as on land, in spite of the opposition to the proposal by the English members. Quite recently two eminent English jurists, Mr. Lorimer, Professor at the University of Edinburgh, and Mr. W. E. Hall, have in very important books defended the right of capture. It is my belief that English statesmen and jurists who refuse to recognize a principle of justice which all the other States desire to see universally established, are misguided in thus acting in contradiction of what is equitable, and that their conduct is in opposition to the true interests of their own country.

There are two different sorts of warfare or rather two different conceptions of it. According to the first, war is a state of conflict between two or more nations, not only army against army, but citizen against citizen, and it is perfectly admissible that individuals of the contending countries should be allowed to employ all means to do each other the utmost possible harm. According to the second, the state of warfare only exists between the armies, who are expected to respect the life and property of all peaceful inhabitants of the enemy's land. The first of these systems prevailed in ancient times and in the Middle Ages ; Louvois applied it when he ordered the devastation of the Palatinate. The barbarous hordes were but putting it into practice when they set fire to dwellings and fields on their march through an enemy's country slaying all the vanquished or reducing them to a state of slavery. This is the principle England is now defending by maintaining the right of capture, or, in case of necessity the burning of private property at sea. At the present time the second of these theories is the one which is admitted by all civilized lands. It was very clearly defined at the Brussels Conference of 1874, which met at the request of the Emperor of Russia, who was anxious for the horrors of war to be diminished as much as possible. The Russian proposal was to the following effect :—" War operations should be directed solely against the military forces of the enemy's State, not against its subjects so long as the latter take no active part in the conflict." This principle enjoins, therefore, respect for private property, and this, indeed, is most explicitly stated in Article 40 of the project voted by the Conference, which says, " Private property is to be respected," &c.

The proclamation made by the King of Prussia on the 12th of August, 1870, sets forth the same principle in the following terms :—" I am making war against soldiers, not against French citizens. The latter will continue to enjoy perfect security both as regards their persons and their possessions so long as they do not deprive me of the right of protecting them by engaging in any enterprise hostile to the German troops." Respect for private property on land is then, at the present day, a universally admitted international law. There is no reason why it should not be as universally recognized on sea. But, argue Lorimer and Hall, invading armies practise requisition, which is far harder for its victims than the right of capture. My reply to this is that there is not the smallest resemblance between requisition and capture. Requisitions are for the sole purpose of providing sustenance for an army, not at all to injure the enemy. It is customary to compensate for them either in money, as is done by England, or in bonds or receipts, as by other countries. The Conference of Brussels decided, too, that these requisitions should be strictly limited to the absolute requirements of the invading army. A general defending his own country is obliged to have recourse to these means for the purpose of providing his troops with victuals, horses, &c. It is thus a custom justified by necessity and instigated by no desire of doing harm to the enemy. Capture, on the other hand, is not at all a necessity. Its only aim is to do the enemy the utmost possible injury in order to force him to sue for peace. This is perceptibly the ancient theory of war in all its cruel barbarity. If it be lawful to take possession of private property at sea, and even to set fire to it at will, why cannot the same thing be done on land ? For the injury done by regularly organized pillage and confiscation would be far more considerable now than in former times, because there is now so much more wealth accumulated in great cities than there used to be. It would, in fact, be an excellent means of sustaining a war by the proceeds of war. If people only reflected on the true meaning of capture and what it entails, there would be such a cry raised against it that this abominable custom could not hold its ground for a single instant, not even in theory.

One thing is perhaps even more odious than the organized robbery itself, it is this : that the booty is shared between those who make the capture, precisely as in that sort of industry which is carried on in certain mountains of Sicily and Spain. Formerly, also, a few hours' pillage was accorded as a reward to troops. Capture is not only an iniquitous and barbarous mode of warfare, but it has of late years become even more inefficacious than it was formerly. History proves that no great nation ever made peace for the purpose of saving its mercantile navy. During the lengthy war between France and England, at the beginning of the century, capture was most rigorously practised, and yet it may safely be affirmed that it exercised not the smallest influence on the resolutions of Napoleon. Latterly, in more recent wars, we have seen that the injuries it occasions are far less than they used to be—first, on account of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris and secondly, owing to the introduction of railways. Formerly a belligerent seized upon his enemy's goods under a neutral flag, and by blocking his ports he dealt a deathblow to his commerce, because transport by road was so costly that it was impossible to dream of shipping at the ports of a neighbouring country. To-day al this is changed. Enemy's goods may circulate freely under the protection of a neutral flag, and the railway gives access to the nearest foreign neutral ports. During the war of 1870, although France was absolute mistress of the sea, and she had not renounced, like Germany, the right of capture, the injury done by the French navy to German trade was quite trifling. At the outset of the war German vessels took refuge in home of foreign ports. Two or three barques only were captured off the English coasts. The German seaports were blocked, it is true, but the trade of the country was carried on through Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Riga. France gained nothing, and her conduct merely served as a pretext to Prince Bismarck for unduly swelling the amount of the indemnity claimed at the close of the war.

The only State who could be seriously injured by capture is precisely the one who, by some inexplicable blindness, is anxious to maintain it—England. One cannot indeed reflect without trembling on what would be her position in the event of a maritime Power, such as France or the United States, declaring war against her. If England were to destroy the entire French fleet, French trade would be uninjured, and could be carried on through Genoa and Antwerp, while England herself under similar circumstances would suffer incomparably more—in the first place, because, being an island, she would not possess the resource of neutral ports and railways ; in the second, because her merchant navy, which is spread over all seas, is vulnerable in its very power ; and thirdly, because her industries are independent on her imports and exports. She imports provisions and raw materials and exports manufactured goods. If the liberty of the seas be compromised or threatened her whole economic edifice would be shaken. Manufactories would then be closed, means of subsistence lacking, workmen losing their wages, and the entire social body threatened with terrible convulsions.

But, you will say : If we have more vessels to defend than other nations, we have also more men-of-war to protect them. This confidence must have been singularly shaken by the recent revelations as to the state of your navy made in your paper ; but let us imagine that, at the cost of some millions of pounds, the English fleet regains its former crushing superiority, who can possibly predict what a naval battle of the present day would be ? Which would gain the victory—the cannon, the ram, or the torpedo ? What a surprise the introduction of monitors has been ! The use of steam and the prodigious development of navigation have changed everything. Until recently merchant vessels were collected together, and placed under the protection of a few men-of-war. Now this is no longer possible. England could never prevent France and America sending out rapid and powerfully armed cruisers who would chase and capture English trading vessels, or deprive the owners of customers by forcing them to raise the insurances on them, and consequently the prices of their goods. During the American War of Secession the Northern States had absolute supremacy, the South having no fleet, and not one port open. And yet one single cruiser sufficed to deal the American navy a blow from which it has not yet recovered. Can it then be doubted for a single instant that France would be capable of sending out from such ports as Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon twenty cruisers better armed and more rapid than the famous American privateer ? Those English publicists who believe capture to be an indispensable weapon in the hands of their country base their opinions on events which occurred at the beginning of the century. They do not realise that the recognized immunity now accorded to neutral flags, and the use of steam on land and by sea, have completely transformed maritime warfare. Henceforward capture will become an ever-increasingly terrible arm when directed against England, and a completely inefficacious one when directed by England against other nations. If in 1856 the Foreign Office had thought well to accept the principle of justice and humanity proposed by the United States and agreed to by all the other Powers, the cries of alarm which are now agitating England need never have been raised.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Grey, has written two letters to the *Times*, reviewing the situation in South Africa, and pointing out how the conduct of her Majesty's Government has tended to bring about the existing crisis. On reading the heart-rending account of the state to which South Africa has been brought his lordship says that he is filled with such shame as an Englishman at the disgrace brought upon the nation by the conduct of the Government, and with such horror at the frightful amount of bloodshed and human misery it has occasioned, that he cannot refrain from writing on the subject. He then proceeds to say that the policy of the Government, as set forth in a despatch of Lord Derby's dated the 19th of August, seems to be founded on the assumption that any calamities which may befall the inhabitants (white or coloured) of the territories outside our colonial frontiers are to be regarded as a matter of so little concern to ourselves that the power of England must not be used to prevent them, or to rescue from sufferings, however terrible, a population for whose fate we disclaim any responsibility. This is the rule laid down for the conduct of the Colonial authorities towards the Zulus, and therefore, of course, towards the various other native tribes which are within reach of British influence through the whole extent of South Africa. Looking first to Zululand, his lordship observes that so long as England abstained from meddling with its government there was neither civil war nor anarchy in Zululand under the dominion of Cetewayo. Nor had England anything to gain by the overthrow of Cetewayo. On the contrary, the existence of a strong native State was of great use to us as a check on the Boers, who were so notoriously hostile to British interests. But Cetewayo's power was broken and anarchy followed. None who have given even slight attention to what has been passing during some years in South Africa, adds Lord Grey, can doubt that the deplorable condition of the native tribes at present is mainly due to the conduct of the Boers. It is, therefore, most important to remember that the Boers owe their power to work all this evil entirely to the conduct of the British Government. His lordship then relates our dealings with the Transvaal prior to the arrival of the delegates from that country and proceeds :—

Her Majesty's Ministers have distinctly admitted more than once in Parliament during the last two years that the convention concluded by them with the Boers had been shamelessly violated ; nor have they denied that the coloured tribes they had pledged themselves to protect had been treated with revolting cruelty and injustice without their having interfered otherwise than by making some futile remonstrances. When these things were brought under the notice of Parliament, the members of the Government had nothing to say except that they were very sorry the Boers had not fulfilled the engagements they had entered into, and had been guilty of such outrages against the coloured race, but that her Majesty's Government had no power to prevent these misdeeds. The want of power, it was obvious, consisted only in their not being able without expense to give the promised protection to those who had trusted them ; money they must have supposed to be dearer to England than honour and duty.

With reference to the reception accorded to the delegates Lord Grey says :—

From the English Secretary of State the delegates obtained concessions I will not attempt to describe, because this could only be done in language I am unwilling to use ; but I cannot avoid saying that it is to me quite inconceivable how any English Minister could be brought to consent to them. After all their flagrant violations of the former convention, and the outrageous violence and injustice of which they had been guilty towards their colonial neighbours, the Boers were allowed to obtain a new convention making important changes for their advantage in the terms of the former one, without being required either to redress the wrongs they had already committed, or to give any trustworthy assurance against the repetition of similar acts. When their barefaced breach of their former engagements, instead of being met by vigorous measures to compel them to perform their promises, was thus treated as a reason for making fresh concessions to them, it was little likely that the new convention would be better observed than the first, especially as no steps whatever were taken to provide any means for enforcing it.

Accordingly, it had hardly been concluded before the Boers began to display their contemptuous disregard for it, and they have continued to treat it as mere waste paper.

Their oppression of the peaceful chiefs and tribes has been more ruthless than ever ; and they have at last even become bold enough to show almost without disguise that what they aim at is to get rid altogether of British authority in South Africa, and by the aid of the people, if not of the Governments, of Holland and Germany, to convert what is now an important part of the Queen's dominions into independent republics, bitterly hostile to England, and free to tyrannize at their pleasure over the unfortunate coloured race. By the latest accounts from the Cape, we learn that this is now seen to be their object by the colonists of English race, from whom it has called forth a burst of just indignation. But I trust our own countrymen are not sufficiently degenerated from what Englishmen used to be to permit our Ministers so to desert their duty as to leave to the colonists the burthen of maintaining the integrity of the empire. There is too much reason to fear, from what has been done already, that instead of taking the manly course of declaring that the honour and the safety of the British Empire are at stake, and that the power and resources of the empire will be used to maintain them, her Majesty's Ministers may begin haggling with the Colonial Legislature as to how many pounds it is to contribute to the expense that may be incurred, and discussing what share of responsibility and of authority in directing the measures that must be adopted is to be assigned to the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively.

In his second letter Lord Grey begins by saying that—

To put a stop to the lawless violence and oppression which the coloured tribes in South Africa are now suffering is a task which it is the duty of England to undertake and not beyond her power to perform. But if it is to be attempted there is no time to be lost. Prompt and decisive measures are required to compel the Boers to desist from their outrageous proceedings in setting up hostile republics in Bechuanaland and Zululand, unless we are prepared to allow power over a great part of South Africa to be usurped by the enemies of England and of Englishmen. It is clear that if there is to be any more yielding, and if the rights of England are not to be resolutely supported and enforced, the audacious encroachments upon these rights we have already witnessed will be only the beginning of still greater ones. Nor is it less clear that it is only by arms that the aggressions of the enemies of England can now be effectually stopped, and that for this purpose British troops must be employed. There would have been little need for calling in their aid if only a short time ago greater foresight and firmness had been shown in the management of affairs beyond the colonial frontiers. Both in Zululand and Bechuanaland the government of the native chiefs might have been brought under the direction and control of the British authorities, and the means of self-defence they possess might have been organized under British superintendence. Had this been done, internal tranquility might have been maintained in both districts, and the natives, if united and properly directed by British officers, might have defied the aggressions of the Boers. Unfortunately the measures which were obviously required were neglected from the determination of her Majesty's Ministers to persist in trying to evade the responsibility it was impossible for them to escape.

The duty and honour of England, his lordship urges, require that the Boers should at once be compelled by arms to relinquish the territory they have usurped.

And in spite of the plea of want of power put forward by the Government, I have no hesitation in asserting that this might be accomplished without difficulty. The coloured tribes are many times more numerous than the Boers, they are not wanting in bravery, and they have only been unable to protect themselves from the wrong they have suffered because they have not known how to combine together and direct properly their united efforts their common defence. British aid would remove that cause of helplessness, and a plain and easy course for giving it is open for her Majesty's Ministers to follow if they think fit. The Governor of the Cape might be instructed to give formal notice to the Transvaal Government that the convention concluded with it was regarded as cancelled by the flagrant violation of its provisions by the Boers, and that he was ordered to offer her Majesty's protection to the chiefs they had wronged and to assist them in driving from their territory the marauders who had seized land there, and in inflicting summary punishment upon all who should be found to commit violence in it. At the same time a detachment of British troops (which need not be a large one) should be ordered to advance into Bechuanaland, the officer in command being directed to call upon the chiefs who desired her Majesty's protection to assemble with their armed followers to support him in his measures against their oppressors ; a call which we may be sure would be gladly and promptly obeyed.

Lord Grey holds the nation to be under the strongest obligations of duty not to abandon the population of South Africa in their deep distress.

Still, in acknowledging that the paramount obligations of duty are what ought chiefly to be thought of, it is well to bear in mind how much England would gain by establishing peace and security in Southern Africa. The part of that continent which is within reach of British influence is of vast extent, it is rich in natural resources, and the number of its inhabitants is very large. Some of them have already begun to emerge from barbarism, and, from what we know of their character, we can hardly doubt that they would all advance rapidly in civilization if only peace and security could be maintained among them, and if a fair field were thus offered for the labours of the missionary and the enterprise of the trader. To cause the advance of the population of Africa in civilization would be to give a new impulse to British commerce.

In conclusion, his lordship says :—I must add a few words to explain that in expressing so strongly as I have done my opinion that the just and conciliatory treatment of the coloured tribes can only be secured by the impartial exercise of authority by the Imperial Government, I have not intended to impute to the white colonists generally any wish to oppress those who differ from them in colour. Without casting any such imputation upon them, I must not, however, shrink from saying that the feelings engendered by the former prevalence of slavery are not yet extinct among the colonists of Dutch descent, many of whom still regard coloured men somewhat in the light of inferior beings, whose welfare and rights are not entitled to the same consideration as those of the whites. Among the colonists of English race, also, it cannot be denied that there are not a few whose whole conduct towards those they contemptuously call " niggers" shows that they are not sufficiently alive to the Christian duty of treating those " niggers" with the justice and kindness to which as men they have an equal right with themselves. The existence of such a state of feeling in some considerable proportion of the white colonists affords ample grounds for insisting that the management of British relations with the native tribes shall be entrusted to servants of the Crown, not responsible to the Colonial Legislature, but to the more impartial Imperial Government and Parliament.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

In view of the disturbing influences which have been at work in Tonquin and other parts of the Chinese Empire for some time past, the returns just to hand of the foreign trade of China, in 1883, are, the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* remarks, more than ordinarily interesting. These statistics indicate more strongly than ever (if such further proof were wanting) the large British interests which will be affected in the event of the prolongation of the strained relations between the Chinese and the French, whose trade is not one-twentieth that of British merchants—in fact, is only put down as 11,398,763 H. taels under the foreign and coast trade against 256,089,652 H. taels, the British total. A serious decrease is evident in the value of the imports for 1883 when compared with 1882, as represented by the difference between 73,567,702 H. taels in the former period, and 77,715,288 H. taels in the latter. Opium and cotton are mainly responsible for this state of affairs. A decrease in price but no in quantity, is the fault of the opium import. By this article alone two million taels out of fourteen and a half million taels are accounted for as the price of Malwa opium fell 62 taels per picul, and this decline applied to 35,218 piculs—a larger import than usual. With regard to cotton, the growing apprehension of a war between France and China, the report informs us, gained a powerful influence hostile to mercantile enterprise, which hung like a dark cloud over the land, checking importations, and causing the native merchants to reduce their business within the narrowest poossible limits. Other influences have, however, been at work to affect the importation of this class of goods. Financial distrust and banking difficulties, heavy rains, and an alarm of insurrection Wochang, opposite Henkow, combined with the dread of war, to depress one of the most important departments of Chinese trade, and this despite the low manufacturing cost at Manchester. There is, however, another very serious cause assigned for the diminished import of English, cotton goods, a cause of which we do not now hear for the first time. The fall in the consumption of English drills must, it is stated, " be attributed to two causes—first, English manufacturers, doubtless as directed by their customers, gradually lowered the quality of 14lb drills until it was in many cases a mere rag, one-half being China clay ; second, at the same time American goods were being pushed into consumption by American houses, and being composed of pure cotton, they ousted their abovenamed rival." At Shanghai the deliveries of American drills in 1883 were greater than in any recent years excepting 1879 and 1881. It is with sheetings as with drills the demand is for a good article, and we are glad to notice that here English exporters have learned a wholesome lesson, and are sending a better article with the result that they are selling more. Cotton yarn and thread are also important articles of cotton import, and are rapidly on the increase. The imports of raw cotton have increa-ed every year since 1880, when it was 87,400 piculs, until in 1883 it was 211,000 piculs. The export trade of China has for many years made no advance. The total exports in 1883 amounted to 70,197,693 taels, as compared with 67,336,846 taels in 1882. But in 1851 it was 71,452,000 taels ; in 1880, 77,883,587 taels ; and in 1876, 80,850,000 taels. Tea continues to be the leading export from China, though there has been a continuous decline since 1880. Last year there was a falling off of 2½ per cent. as compared with 1882. The total value of the tea exported in 1883 amounted to over 32,000,000 taels. The causes for this decline in the export of tea are very clearly set forth in the Foochow report, and deserve the serious attention both of exporters and importers. The Chinese are blamed for the inferiority of the tea they now bring into the market, and the buyers for their ill-advised rivalry at the commencement of operations. Next to tea comes raw silk, as a Chinese export, and this has been about the same as in other recent years. The principal event of the year has been the failure of the famous speculator who had been for several years accumulating a heavy stock, until it reached 14,000 bales. The total value of the export of silk was over 24 million taels. There has been a falling off of the revenue derived from the Customs amounting to 798,915 taels ; the total revenue was 13,286,757 taels, as compared with 14,086,672 taels in 1882. As in former years, Great Britain and her dependencies absorb the bulk of the trade. The value of the trade with Great Britain alone amounted in 1883 to 41,500,000 taels (16,927,977 taels of imports from Great Britain and 24,570,272 taels of export). The shares of Hong Kong is even greater than that of the mother country, amounting in all to 47,942,777 taels, mostly however transit trade. Indian's share was 17,710,131 taels, all but 556,000 taels being imports from that country. Singapore and the Straits and Australia and New Zealand stand for over two million taels each. The United States trade with China in 1883, amounted to over 10 millions taels, while that of Russia is valued at 5,451, 000 taels. The rest of Continental Europe, including Russia, is set down at over 10 millions, and the trade with Japan amounted to 5,148,893 taels. The trade with Cochin-China and Annam, we may say, amounted to only 537,452 taels. Of the total imports opium is valued at 25,345,613 taels, and cotton at 22,046,785 taels. With regard to shipping, considerable additions have been made to their fleets by all the leading steamship companies, many of the new vessels being of size and horse-power previously unknown to the coasting trade. Owing to the excess of tonnage rates of freight ruled much lower than in previous years, and were almost uniformly unremunerative. The supplv of locallyowned steamships is fully equal to the present requirements of the trade. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared in 1883 was 25,863, of 17,589,914 tons. Of these, 14,205 vessels of over 11,000,000 tons, were British, and 6,265, of 4,911,728 tons, Chinese. Next comes 1,610 German vessels, of 774,017 tons. The vessels of French nationality numbered only 177, of 181,056 tons. These figures including both the foreign and coasting trade alone British vessels had by far the largest share ; 5,366 such vessels, of over 4,000,000 tons, entering inward, and rather more clearing outwards. The total value of the coasting trade outward in 1883 was 121,221,824 tons, and inwards 138,327,216 tons, the British share in each being more than one-half. These returns point out how desirable it is, in the interest of all concerned, that the uncertainties at present existing should be removed. It is to be hoped that the equilibrium of trade may be restored, and that no worse account than those in the present volume may have to be commented on next year.

A FRENCH COLONIAL ARMY.

The French Minister of War has introduced into the Chamber of Deputies the Bill, which has been for some time in preparation, for the creation of a colonial army. The preamble states that in consequence of the " extension recently given to colonial operations" a increase in the forces of the marines is not sufficient, but that the colonial troops must be attached to the Ministry of War at home and a reserve provided for them " with elements drawn out of Africa." The colonial troops will, should this measure become law, consist of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of Tonquin sharp-shooters, one each of Annamite and Senegal sharp-shooters, two companies of Indian Sepoys, two regiments of Marine Artillery a company of Senegal guides, and detachments of gendarmerie. In the event of the necessities of the service requiring it, and the Minister of War being able to obtain supplementary votes, fresh native corps will be formed by virtue of a decree. These forces will be recruited by voluntary enlistment, by incorporation from other forces, and, if necessary, by drafts from the annual contingent. The soldiers who enlist will receive a bounty of about £10, and if they consent to serve for a second term, they will receive a second annual pension of from £4 to £6. At the expiration of 15 years' service, they will be entitled to a pension, and several civil posts will be reserved for those who have distinguished themselves. Officers of marines will be entitled to exchange with officers of the regular army after this Bill is passed, and in the event of a sufficient number of officers not volunteering for the colonial forces, the Minister of War will select as many more as are required. Each infantry regiment will comprise 21 companies, and of these 12 will be quartered in France and only eight in the colonies, when not required for active service. The two regiments of artillery will have 29 batteries between, and there will be, in addition, six companies of engineers, sappers, and miners. There will be two generals of division and five of brigade for the infantry, and one general of division and two of brigade for the artillery. The Bill in question also provides that the special troops for the African colonies shall in future consist of four regiments of Zouaves, with six battalions of four companies each ; four regiments of sharp-shooters with four battalions of four companies each ; two regiments of the foreign legion with four battalions of four companies each ; four battalions of dismounted Chasseurs and five companies, while the cavalry will consist of four regiments of Chasseurs, &c., four of Spahis, and the artillery of four battalions, with four batteries each. The reserve force for expeditions in the other colonies will be formed of drafts from the special African army, and of 12 battalions from the home forces, to be selected in advance by the Minister of War.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. OSCAR WILDE ON WOMAN'S DRESS.

Mr. Oscar Wilde, who asks to be permitted to have " that most charming of all pleasures, the pleasure of answering one's critics," sends the following remarks to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The " Girl Graduate" must of course have precedence, not merely for her sex, but for her sanity : her letter is extremely sensible. She makes two points : that high heels are a necessity for any lady who wishes to keep her dress clean from the Stygian mud of our streets, and that without a tight corset " the ordinary number of petticoats and etceteras" cannot be properly or conveniently held up. Now it is quite true that as long as the lower garments are suspended from the hips, a corset is an absolute necessity ; the mistake lies in not suspending all apparel from the shoulders. In the latter case a corset becomes useless, the body is left free and unconfined for respiration and motion, there is more health, and consequently more beauty. Indeed, all the most ungainly and uncomfortable articles of dress that fashion has ever in her folly prescribed, not the tight corset merely, but the farthingale, the vertugadin, the hoop, the crinoline, and that modern monstrosity the so-called " dress improver" also, all of them have owed their origin to the same error, the error of not seeing that it is from the shoulders, and from the shoulders only, that all garments should be hung.

And as regards high heels, I quite admit that some additional height to the shoe or boot is necessary if long gowns are to be worn in the street ; but what I object to is that the height should be given to the heel only, and not to the sole of the foot also. The modern high-heeled boot is, in fact, merely the clog of the time of Henry VI., with the front prop left out, and its inevitable effect is to throw the body forward, to shorten the steps, and consequently to produce that want of grace which always follows want of freedom. Why should clogs be despised ? Much art has been expended on clogs. They have been made of lovely woods, and delicately inlaid with ivory, and with mother-of-pearl. A clog might be a dream of beauty and, if not too high or too heavy, most comfortable also. But if there be any who do not like clogs, let them try some adaptation of the trouser of the Turkish lady, which is loose round the limb, and tight at the ankle. " Girl Graduate," with a pathos to which I am not insensible, entreats me not to apotheosize " that awful, befringed, beflounced, and bekilted, divided skirt." Well I will acknowledge that the fringes, the flounces, and the kilting do certainly defeat the whole object of the dress, which is that of ease and liberty ; but I regard these things as mere wicked superfluities, tragic proof that the divided skirt is ashamed of its own divission. The principle of the dress is good, and, though it is not by any means perfection, it is a step towards it. Here I leave the " Girl Graduate," with much regret, for Mr. Wentworth Huyshe. Mr. Huyshe makes the old criticism that Greek dress is unsuited to our climate, and the, to me, some what new assertion that the men's dress of a hundred years ago was preferable to that of the second part of the seventeenth century, which I consider to have been the exquisite period of English costume. Now, as regards the first of these two statements, I will say to begin with, that the warmth of apparel does not really depend on the number of garments worn, but on the material of which they are made. One of the chief faults of modern dress is that it is composed of far too many articles of clothing, most of which are of the wrong substance ; but over a substratum of pure wool, such as is supplied by Dr. Jaeger under the modern German system, some modification of Greek costume is perfectly applicable to our climate, our country, and our century. This important fact has been already pointed out by Mr. E. W. Godwin in his excellent, though too brief, handbook on Dress, contributed to the Health Exhibition. I call it an important fact because it makes almost any form of lovely costume perfectly practicable in our cold climate. Mr. Godwin, it is true, points out that the English ladies of the thirteenth century abandoned after some time the flowing garments of the early Renaissance in favour of a tighter mode, such as northern Europe seems to demand. This I quite admit, and its significance ; but what I contend, and what I am sure Mr. Godwin would agree with me in, is that the principles, the laws of Greek dress, may be perfectly realized, even in a moderately tight gown with sleeves : I mean the principles of suspending all apparel from the shoulders, and of relying for beauty of effect, not on the stiff ready-made ornaments of the modern milliner—the bows where there should be no bows, and the flounces where there should be no flounces— but on the exquisite play of light and line that one gets from rich and rippling folds. I am not proposing any antiquarian revival of an ancient costume, but trying merely to point out the right laws of dress, laws which are dictated by art and not by archæology, by science and not by fashion ; and just as the best work of art in our days is that which combines classic grace with absolute reality, so from a combination of the Greek principles of beauty with the German principles of health will come, I feel certain, the costume of the future.

And now to the question of men's dress or rather to Mr. Huyshe's claim of the superiority, in point of costume, of the last quarter of the eighteenth century over the second quarter of the seventeenth. The broad-brim med hat of 1640 kept the rain of winter and the glare of summer from the face ; the same cannot be said of the hat of one hundred years ago, which, with its comparatively narrow brim and high crown, was the precursor of the modern " chimney-pot :" a wide turned-down collar is a healthier thing than a stranglingstock, and a short cloak much more comfortable than a sleeved overcoat, even though the latter may have had " three capes :" a cloak is easier to put on and off, lies lightly on the shoulder in summer, and, wrapped round one in winter, keeps one perfecly warm. A doublet, again, is simpler than a coat and waiscoat ; instead of two garments we have one ; by not being open, also, it protects the chest better. Short loose trousers are in every way to be preferred to the tight knee- breeches which often impede the proper circulation of the blood ; and, finally, the soft leather boots, which could be worn above or below the knee, are more supple, and give consequently more freedom, than the stiff Hessian which Mr. Huyshe so praises. I say nothing about the question of grace and picturesqueness, for I suppose that no one, not even Mr. Huyshe, would prefer a macaroni to a cavalier, a Lawrence to a Vandyke, or the third George to the first Charles ; but for ease, warmth, and comfort this seventeenth century dress is infinitely superior to anything that came after it, and I do not think it is excelled by any preceding form of costume. I sincerely trust that we may soon see in England some national revival of it.

SIAM AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

Among the most recent additions to the Health Exhibition is a collection which has been sent by His Majesty the King of Siam from Bangkok, and is of great interest as giving an insight into the ceremonial, social, religious, and domestic life of the Siamese. Owing to the difficulty in making so complete a collection, and the time occupied in transit, the Siamese exhibits did not arrive in England until the exhibition season was very far advanced, and it was not possible to place them quite so advantageously as could be desired ; but space has now been found for them between the Indian section and the machinery in motion. In one of the side glass cases a beautifully-made model may be seen of the funeral car used on the occasion of the cremation of the body of a King or Queen of Siam. The urn in which the body is contained is placed under the central canopy, and is drawn by hundreds of men from the Palace to the building which is erected on purpose for the performance of the fundral rites. There are models of State palanquins for the King and Queen and for members of the Royal Family, of elephants with their howdahs, one of which, different from the rest, represents a war howdah, which in old times a King would have used in going out to take the command of his army in person. It was usual to send out many elephants equipped with similar howdahs, so that the King should not be too conspicuous on such occasions. There are models of long river boats, hollowed out of a single piece of timber, as delicately shaped as a Venetian gondola, made on purpose to pass the shallows and rapids of the river Menam, which is navigable for some hundreds of miles above Bangkok. There is a Siamese theatre in miniature, with the stage fittings all complete. The most popular pieces in Siam generally have a battle scene, and on each side of the stage there is a kind of pavilion from which the commanders of the hostile armies who represent the two countries at war with each other watch the conflict and issue their orders. Behind and above, on each side of the proscenium, are two figures representing the old legend of the god of thunder and the goddess of lightning, the god with his hatchet ready to throw—the symbol of the thunderbolt—and the goddess with her ball of crystal from which the flash is supposed to come as she tosses it in the air. In another case there is a set of models of dwelling houses which very faithfully represent the originals ; some of them are floating houses, built on bamboo rafts or on barges. In the long case nearest the machinery are specimens of textures of various kinds. Of these, perhaps, the most interesting for a European are the beautiful deep yellow hand-woven silk robes which are worn by the Buddhist priests. Near these are the bewls, of lacquered basket-work, which the priests use for their food, as they are bound by the rules of their order to make use of no utensils made of any precious metals. There is also an iron vessel covered with a gay coloured striped silk, with a band of the same stuff fastened to it. This is used by the priests for the purpose of collecting alms and food upon which many of them depend entirely for their own livelihood. In the same case are the palm-leaves with inscriptions in Sanscrit and Pali, and a simple machine, which looks something like a musical instrument, used for marking the palm-leaves with ink lines between which the letters are engraved with a steel point, and the ink being smeared over the whole and washed off again remains only in the indented inscription. Beside the priestly robes, there are Court dresses for nobles and officials and actors, many of them very richly embroidered and of elaborate designs. There is a small model, taken from life, of what a white elephant really is. Most people would call him a pink elephant. More than 100 specimens of various kinds of Siamese fruits have been sent over preserved in spirits. There are more than 30 specimens of mango—there are rose-apples, pines, among them a bunch with one common stock, and on it 85 small pines, all perfectly formed. The Siamese Minister has himself lent to the Exhibition a toilet service in solid gold, beautifully chased by Siamese workmen, and some specimens of the native enamel work.

The whole collection is the most interesting and the most complete that has ever been brought to England from Siam for public exhibition, and adds another to the many attractions to be found at the Health Exhibition.—*Times.*

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

" Rose Janne" contributes the following tea-table talk to the *World* :—The curtain that hides all the glories of the future has so far been lifted as to reveal four exquisite toilettes which I will describe. It is nice to know that silk and bead embroidery are still to be fashionable ; for this means work for so many otherwise helpless hands. So the first of these dresses, intended for either fête or evening wear, had a beautiful underskirt of black velvet, embroidered in raised flowers of black silk, with hanging loops of jet scattered all amongst them. It opened down the front just enough to give room for a cascade of black lace " jaboter" (to coin a word) on black satin. The back breadths of the skirt were of rich black satin, reaching just to the ground, while a separate train of the same sumptuous material was fastened at will to the top of the skirt behind. This train was faced on both sides underneath with pink satin, one side being turned outwards like a revers ; and sweet little glimpses of this contrasting hue were seen peeping out amongst the folds of the puff into which it was all gathered, where it attached itself to the skirt.

A very charming walking-dress, in the Henri II. style, was created of dark slatey-blue cloth, made in a polonaise with loose fronts over a black satin underdress ; but the whole *chic* of the costume lay in these fronts, for they were trimmed with a collar of black velvet, ending in wide revers, edged with a quaint border of curled black ostrich feathers, and long passementerie button-holes set horizontally ; the deep cuffs and pocket-flaps followed the same design.

Another blue dress, but of a more navy shade, and in gorgeous satin duchesse, was a confection specially designed for a dinner toilette, and consisted of an upper drapery, opening at the sides, with broad revers of dark-blue velvet over an underskirt of black lace, bordered with three rows of black ribbon velvet. The satin drapery—each fold of which was a study—was caught up by large and very rich ornaments of golden beads. The last of the four was represented by a spruce little dress of one of those indescribable cloth mixtures, in which red and a chestnut-brown played prominent parts, assisted by a thread of moss-green here and there, as if it had been caught up into the weaving by mistake. The master eye and hand of the Parisian artist had, however, utilised this green, and repeated it in the jaunty jacket bodice, the basque of which, set on in deep folds, was lined with green velvet so stiffly as to stand out like those of a Marie Stuart ruff. The velvet was also cleverly introduced as a waistcoat, that, appearing above, was partially hidden by a sort of double-breasted arrangement of the chestnut material, buttoning over at the waist with large flat gilt buttons, such as were worn in our great-grandfather's time. It was the very thing to appear in on a crisp autumn morning, when just a little warmth of tone and texture is needed in one's attire.

" Madje" in *Truth* gossips as follows:—The wedding of Lady Elizabeth Graham Toler was a pretty one, the bride and bridesmaids all being quite young, and forming a charming group. Lady Elizabeth departed from the now reigning rule that brides shall wear scarcely any jewellery, and also from the much older though unwritten law that forbids them to wear any but pearls and diamonds, these being colourless. She wore magnificent diamonds as well as sapphires. The Countess of Caledon's black lace dress was one of the most tasteful there. Lady Constance Combe looked remarkably well in brown, relieved with touches of pale blue. The Countess of Norbury's copper-coloured velvet and satin, brightened with a little gold, exactly suited her.

As Lilla is going to a ball next week, she chose a dress for the occasion. You may think it rather sombre, but it suits her wonderfully. The material is net, in a deep tone of moss-green, and the trimming consists of trails of nasturtiums in their natural colours, made of velvet and the leaves of silk. There is no tucker to the bodice, which is silk, matching the tulle in colour. The waterfal back is at present in some disgrace. Whether it will come into favour again when the regular dancing season begins, it is difficult to say ; but now the favourite sort of drapery is that which falls in loop-like folds to the very edge of the skirt. The tulle in Lilla's dress is very fully and thickly draped over a foundation of yellow-red nasturtium-coloured silk, which is just visible enough to warm up the dark green. Her stockings are of the precise tint of this silk, and her shoes are of dark-red satin embroidered in nasturtium colours. Her gloves are silk, matching the shoes, and are tied above the elbows with many-coloured velvet ribbons. Her fan is a large, brown-green leaf, made of plush, with a bunch of velvet nasturtiums tied upon it with long, drooping, velvet ribbons, like those on her arms and on her dress.

I told her that the only things I did not feel sure I liked were the ribbons tying up her long gloves. " Well," she said, " I'm not quite certain about them myself, but I could not get the colour in kid or suède, so I must have silk gloves, and when they are loose and wrinkle on my hands, coming between my fingers and whatever they are holding, they are perfectly odious, and make me long to tear them off. I broke a tea-cup the other day at Mrs. Smythe-Smythe's just because I could not grip it properly, my silk gloves were so loose."

I see that freckles are in fashion. How nice for the people who have iron hidden in their blood and visible on their faces ? Freckles are the outward sign of inward iron, I have always understood. In America they are so much in vogue this year that artificial means have been adopted for producing them. A freckle manufacturer has invented a sort of sand that is rubbed into the cheeks and comes out freckles. Probably he is the same practitioner who sows dimples—result warranted.

A question has just occurred to me—At what age do dimples disappear ? Middle-age knows them not and when little hollows appear upon the cheek of old age, they mean missing teeth—absent without leave.

Photography is one of the fashionable amusements for ladies now ; in fact, so popular has it become that I see amateurs are to have their own organ in the shape of a weekly paper called the *Amateur Photographer*, a copy of which I now send you with a very useful little volume issued by the London Stereoscopic Company entitled " The A B C of Modern Photography," in which all the processes are described. What fun it will be sitting to you if you definitely decide to become a " photographeress"—is that right ?

A CHINESE RAILWAY.

Herr Kiepert gives the following particulars, in the *Geographical Review*, published at Brunswick, of a short line of railway in China, which did not share the fate of the line between Shanghai and Woosung. He says that the line in question, which is only seven and a half miles long and which constructed almost by stealth, is in the province of Tcheli, and is used for conveying the coal from the mines of Kaiping, situated about 70 miles to the north-east of Tientsin and 105 miles to the east of Pekin. The Viceroy Li Hung Chang was anxious that this coal should be used for the Imperial navy for the arsenals in the provinces of Tcheli, and for the vessels of the Chinese Merchant Steam Navigation Company, instead of the Japan coal. The simplest plan would, of course, have been to connect Tientsin and Kaiping by means of a railway, but the Chinese would not allow the English engineers who had been called in to do this, and insisted upon a canal being cut. This canal, which has indirectly been of some service, as it has had the effect of draining the very marshy district through which it is cut, could not be brought right up to the mouth of the mine, so the English engineers were allowed to make a railway over the last few miles. But when the line was made the authorities insisted upon the trucks being drawn by mules, for they would not hear of a locomotive which the engineers of the line had procured being employed. This went on some time, but they have now given way, and two or three fresh engines have been brought over from England. The Kaiping mine is worked upon very scientific principles, being provided with all the most approved safeguards. The galleries are 20 miles in length, and there are seven miles of tramway. The supply of coal is practically inexhaustible, but the quality of it varies very much, and the Tientsin steamers have to get theirs from Japan. The mine from which they might have got the coal they wanted is only safe with patent lamps, and as the Chinese will always break the glass in order to light their pipes, the workings have been abandoned. The cost of the coal at the pit's mouth is only 9s. a ton, so that several manufactories have been established in the neighbourhood. The mine gives employment to 1,000 men, nine-tenths of whom work underground, and, though not yet a success financially, it seems likely to be very beneficial to the district.

BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.

The Varna correspondent of the *New York Herald* says :—" Very great excitement prevails here in Government circles, owing to a most audacious robbery that has been successfully accomplished here. The Turkish mail from Bagdad was attacked near the Zgorge Sakarich range of mountains, some forty miles from Ismid. According to the official report, the escort fought hard, but were taken unawares. The horses were shot down by the brigands, who were lying in ambush, and they eventually overpowered the escort. The entire freight was captured, one mail-rider and two Zatiehis being killed, while several others were seriously wounded. The brigands made a grand haul. The Government loss alone is believed to be no less than £60,000 consisting of tithes, remittances, and 'accounts ;' while private losses amount to about £2,000. One of the mail-riders succeeded in escaping, and it was he who carried the news to Ismid the following day. The Sultan was very much exasperated at such an occurrence happening so near Constantinople, and issued orders immediately on receipt of the news for the despatch of a large body of cavalry to follow in pursuit of the brigands, and, if necessary, to follow them across Asia Minor. Three hundred troopers left for Ismid, but as yet no captures have been reported. The attack was so well planned that the existence of collusion of Government officials with the brigands is strongly suspected. The pursuing party found several dead horses and mules on the scene of the struggle, but without finding any trace of human bodies."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ORIENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The removal of the Natural History Collections from the parent establishment in Bloomsbury to South Kensington has placed a considerable area of space at the disposal of the keepers of the various departments of the Museum, whose overcrowded collections could not be systematically exhibited. The benefits of the newly acquired space were soon apparent in all sections, but in none more so than in the department of Oriental Antiquities, in which the work of reorganization and re-arrangement has been making rapid progress under Dr. Birch and his assistants. The extremely successful nature of the explorations carried out by Mr. Hormuzed Rassam on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum in Assyria and Babylonia resurted in the addition of some thousands of inscriptions and monuments to the collections which it was impossible to exhibit properly until the new rooms were available. We have already described the arrangements of the New Assyrian Room, and the room devoted to the exhibition of Semitic Inscriptions, but the energies of the department have now found a new outlet in the publication of a work which will be of the greatest value to Assyriologists. Twenty years ago Sir Henry Rawlinson edited for the Trustees of the British Museum a volume of inscription in the cuneiform character. At that time the number of Orientalists to whom such a work was welcome was very small, and indeed could be counted on the fingers. Year by year, however, new students have joined the ranks, and the learned editor is, indeed, to be congratulated on the fact that there are now over 100 students who, in England, Europe and America, will find in the strange pages of his work fresh food for the mind.

The discoveries made by Mr. Rassam at Aboo Hubba, the ancient Sippara, and at Babylon have been productive of some surprises, such as are always occurring in archæology. It was generally supposed that the Assyrian invaders who sacked Babylon, especially Sennacherib, had destroyed the libraries there after copying the tablets and placing them in the royal library at Nineveh. Mr. Rassam reveals to us the important fact that not only were the libraries not destroyed, but that the cuneiform literature had a vitality of much greater duration than was hitherto supposed. In the new volume of " Selected Babylonian and Assyrian Inscriptions," which Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Pinches have issued, we have proofs of the revival of learning in Chaldea after the fall of Assyria and its continuance during the Persian and Greek, and even Roman rule. Among the inscriptions published are some grammatical and lexicographical tablets from the temple school attached to the Shrine of the great God of Learning, Nebo of Borsippa, which are dated in the reigns of Cyrus and Artaxerxes, and a cylinder of Antiochus Theos carries us to 280 B.C., while some tablets found by Mr. Rassam bear dates proving them to have been written as late as 29 B.C. The syllabaries found by Mr. Rassam and published in the volume are of the greatest importance, as they show that the study of the sacred texts, legends, poems, &c., of Chaldea was carried out with great activity during the period of the Persian Kings, and that the cumbrous cuneiform mode of writing was not replaced at that period, as some suppose, by the Aramean. These tablets also show that distinct schools existed in the various temples, and that during the time of the Jewish captivity literature was in no way behind its former position in the golden age of Assyria. With such facts as these before us, we can hardly suppose that contact with such a civilization and learning was without its effec upon the highly receptive minds of the Hebrew people. The most important historical document here is the three-column terracotta cylinder of Nabonidus. In this document we have a most valuable series of historical events recorded. The restoration of the temple of the Sungod in B. C. 3750, by Naramu sin, the son of Sargon I., the destruction of the temple of the Moon-god in Harran, by the Sabmanda (Scythians and Medes) in B. C. 625, or a little later its restoration by Nabonidus, in B. C. 550, and the capture by Cyrus of Ecbatana in the same year. The occurrence of these dates, verified as they are by other inscriptions, indicates that the scribes who compiled these royal records consulted a regular chronological canon of kings when inserting the dates.

Among other inscriptions relating to Babylonian history, we may mention the fine text from a terminus or boundary stone which contains the charter of freedom granted to the city of Bit Karziyabku in return for the aid rendered by its ruler, Ritti Merodach, to the Babylonian King, Nebuchadnezzar I. (B. C. 1120). The volume also contains the valuable tablet from the temple of the Sun-god at Aboo Hubba, already described in *The Times*, which contains such important information as to the services, sacrifices, and festivals of Babylonian sun-worship. A curious text and one interesting to students of folklore is a Babylonian Calendar. In this inscription we find a superstition similar to that of the Chinese. Each day was fated for good or evil for sone event in life. In eating or drinking, going out or in, offering to the gods, trying a law-suit, or performing divination ; in the acts of domestic life, such as taking a wife, the birth of a son or daughter, this clay day-book of fate had to be consulted, and the result decided according as the tablet indicated. This tablet is dated apparently in the reign of Nabonidus, but earlier fragments have been obtained from Nineveh, showing probably that it was the custom to cast each year the calendar of lucky and unlucky days. We have also some selected specimens of the letter, petition, and despatch tablets, as well as some of the Egibi commercial and law tablets. The former of these are valuable, as showing the high state to which diplomacy and bureaucracy had been carried during the reigns of Sennacherib and Assurbanipal. In conclusion, we may say that this new volume affords a very perfect example of the varied character of Assyrian literature, and its publication reflects great credit upon one who may justly claim to be the father of Assyriology.—*Times.*

OCEAN RACE FROM NEW YORK.

Considerable interest has been felt in the result of a race between the newly-acquired Cunard steamer Oregon and the National liner America, which had previously made a very fast passage. These two vessels left New York on the 8th Oct., the Cunard clearing the wharf about 20 minutes ahead the America, and as it was the first time these two steamers had been pitted against each other, heavy sums were laid both in New York and Liverpool as to which would arrive first. At 10 minutes before 12 on Tuesday Oct. 14, night, the Oregon was sighted off Browhead. She had made the passage in 6 days 9 hours and 27 minutes, and as the America was not in sight or been heard of, the Oregon was evidently the winner. She reports having experienced light north-easterly winds and fine weather all through her passage. The following are her daily runs :—October 8, 37 miles ; 9th, 426 ; 10th, 402 ; 11th, 406 ; 12th, 410 ; 13th, 420 ; 14th, 430 ; 15th, 278. The America, though visible to those on board the Oregon until dusk on the day of starting, had not afterwards been sighted.

OVERCROWDING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A gentleman who was heard from the solicitors table applied to Mr. Sheil at the Westminster Police-court on Oct. 16 to know if there was any remedy against a railway company for overcrowding carriages. He stated that on Tuesday evening last he was an occupant of a first-class carriage in a North-Western train on the District line. At Sloane-square the carriage was full, but three ladies were allowed in. Despite the fact that the carriage had the three excess passengers a porter at the following station—South Kensington—attempted to force in a number of people. The applicant protested in common with others and in the endeavouring to keep the door shut—the porter trying at the same time to wrench it open—his hand was injured. He told the porter that his fingers were being crushed, but the official said he did not care. Mr. Sheil said he only wished there was some power to punish railway companies for overcrowding their carriages. He supposed it was not foreseen at the time railway bills were passed. If the railway interest was not too powerful there would be no difficulty in getting a short Act of Parliament making the companies responsible for the disgraceful overcrowding, which so frequently took place. On the suburban lines it was done to an enormous extent, and it was really a great shame that people who had paid for comfort and convenience should have forced upon them a number of " roughs." The applicant had, he was afraid, no remedy in a criminal court, but he could proceed for damages in the County Court if he thought it worth while. The applicant said he had complained to the company, and he did not think he would proceed further.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th November, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·861
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	·729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NW, NNW, N, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	297
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·00
" " " " year	74·30

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes : " I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7

THE Bank of England rate of discount was advanced yesterday from 4 to 5 per cent., a movement which, although expected from the previous tenor of the outside market will, nevertheless, exercise an adverse effect on trade. Money has so long ruled in London at about 2 to 3 per cent. that 5 is now looked upon in the same way that 7 or 8 per cent. would have been a few years ago, and the rise will be viewed with all the more apprehension from the fact that it is generally believed to originate more from an unsatisfactory state of business than an actual increase in legitimate trade requirements.

Consols in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 100 3-8, and the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling has declined from 106 to 105. Rupee Paper, however, owing no doubt to the improvement on this side, is quoted ⅛ higher.

The General Produce markets are reported unchanged, except for a partial decline in Rapeseed and a further fall of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut-Oil.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was quiet, the day's business being only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Practically prices may be called unchanged, but Reuter reduces the spot quotation for "Good Ginned Broach," and advances "fine" to the same extent, and quotes Americans to arrive 1-64d. higher. In New York prices are unaltered both for ready cotton and futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's receipts	38,000	33,000	37,000
Six days' do.	215,000	206,000	205,000
Total since 1st Sept...........	1,638,000	1,664,000	1,617,000

The Liverpool weekly figures show the takings by the trade at 88,000 bales, reducing the stock by 28,000, making it 4,37,000 against 4,38,000 bales on the corresponding day last year.

The market here to-day has been quite without change, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance either in new or old cotton We quote new crop.—

Good Broach, March..............................	Rs.	210
,, Oomra, ...	,,	182
,, Bengal, Dec.	,,	145
,, Dhollera, April................................	,,	183

WHEAT AND SEEDS are dull and unaltered with the exception of Linseed, which is in special request.

FREIGHTS are unaltered, and as slack as ever. A steamer now in harbour is reported to have been put on the berth for Antwerp at 17s. 6d. per ton.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are very quiet. There is next to nothing doing from first hands, and from the bazaar the off-take is somewhat slower. Twist is steady for English makes, but very firm for local spinning and rather tending dearer. Coals have taken a further decided advance, Davison's West Hartley for December shipment, which was previously offering at Rs. 17, being now quoted at Rs. 18. A ship cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 15-12 per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE has been distinctly firmer to-day, with an advance of 1-32d. all round. Even at the improvement the banks are fully as willing sellers as buyers, partly no doubt owing to the advance in the rate of discount at home, and partly to anticipations of a further rise. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight ..	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits do. do. do. ..	1s. 7 15-32d.	,,
Francs do. do. do. ..	2·05¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady, but no change can be quoted in rates, which are still Rs. 99 7-16 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The more pacific character of the telegrams from home to-day regarding the Franco-Chinese difficulty has further strengthened the market for Spinning Mill Shares which may be quoted generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 up all round. Business has been done in Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,245, and Great Easterns at Rs. 1,045. Mofussil Press Shares are Rs. 5 better at Rs. 425. Bank of Bombay are weaker again, and are now quoted at Rs. 755.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	850
National Bank of India........	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 150	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. c	450
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	all	18 p.t.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	845
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 4	590
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co. ..	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4½	292½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	60	1,525
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ..	500	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,310
Fort Press Co.	150	325	[illegible]	400	2,900
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ..	450	500	500	..	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3 125	400	400	Rs. 30	425
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	215
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	650
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	5
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		Rs. 65	835

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Croma, 2,083 tons, Captain E Cave, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W Brand, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with original cargo from Liverpool.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A Liddiard, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr N de Costa, Mrs Issai, and 92 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a cargo of 51 chests opium, 210 and the following passengers :—Col. Filgate, Mr A horses Advance, Mr Ben Allab, and 90 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	H. M. S. Jumna (s)	Singleton ..	Portsmouth, Oct. 10.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Bussorah, Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Croma (s	Cave	Kurrachee.
	Speke Hall	Brand	Kurrachee
	Shannon (s)	Murray	London.
	Abyssinia (s)........	Liddiard	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Columbian, Baldwin, to Jedda, obtained her port cleadrence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lissdorieve, to Marseilles.
,, Nubia, to Marseilles, Liverpool via Kurrachee.
,, Ellora, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
3 Hispania (s) ......Boyle ....Glasgow, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Steamer Ravenna. Ship Dawpool and Barque Katahdin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Menzies, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Buldana.

NOVEMBER 7.

Lyons, Surg-Major, on duty, from Deesa.
Leacock, Major, Staff, on leave, from Asirghar.
Langhorne, Captain, R E, on leave, from Hazaribagh.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Fitz Hugh, Col, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Rowband, Col, Bengal Comst Dept., on leave, to England.
Reid, Surg-Major, on duty, to Deolalee.
Westmacott, Major, 1st Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Carnegy, Lieut, E Yorkshire, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Gordon-Short, Major, R M Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Fawcet, Surg-Major, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Grant, Lieut, 1st C I Horse, on leave, to Ajmere.
Daley, Lieut, 2nd C I Horse, on duty, to Ajmere.
Wegg-Prosser, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Kolapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 8, 1884.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, 8th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

There will be parade at the Oval near the Bandstand every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6-30 a. m., from this date until further orders. The parade on Wednesdays will be under the Adjutant. White uniforms with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. The Cadets of the Cathedral High School and Indo-British Institute are requested to attend at the same time and place.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, Registered Dentist, may be consulted as usual at 19, Rampart Row. Fees moderate. *Painless extractions under gas daily.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA, and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.......Rs 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

FASSON—October 31, at Kishnaghur, the wife of H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

FRASER—October 28, at Coombergram, Cachar, the wife of Gordon Fraser, of a son.

PAYN—November 3, at Kapurthala, Punjab, the wife of Captain Dupre Payn, of a son.

RYLAND—November 2, at Multan, the wife of Lieut. H. G. Ryland, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

URMSTON—October 28, at Narwanah, Kangra Valley, the wife of Herbert Edwardes Urmston, late R. N., of a son.

DEATHS.

DICKINSON—November 2, at Morar, Daniel Dickinson, Major, Norfolk Regiment, aged 40 years.

KENNEDY—November 1, at Benares, Anna, widow of the late General James Kennedy, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, aged 97 years.

MARSHALL—October 31, at Moradabad, Amelia Augusta, the wife of Apothecary Charles Marshall, Pension Establishment, aged 64 years and 8 months.

PHILLIPS—November 3, at Lucknow, of fever and convulsions, Deborah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. E. Phillips, aged 1 year and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

THE death of Mr. Fawcett deprives England and India of a statesman of no ordinary merit. In this country, where it used to be the fashion to speak of him as "the member for India," his loss will be regretted as that of an enlightened and devoted advocate of its interests. After Mr. Bright he was almost the only man in England who knew how to awaken the interest of the public in the politics and the finance of India. But he brought to the discussion of these questions a breadth of view and of knowledge, and a soundness of judgment, in which some of Mr. Bright's essays in Indian polity have been strangely deficient. His influence in this department was the more powerful because, with all his ardent sympathy for the people of India, he never thought it necessary to speak apologetically of our presence in this country; and besides that, he kept himself absolutely free from the tendency, ineradicable in Mr. Bright, to discuss Indian questions from a party standpoint. It is true that Mr. Fawcett's strong views about India were never a cause of embarrassment to the party with which he was officially connected, though it was no secret that he was discontented with the reluctance of Mr. Gladstone's Government to bear their full share of the burden of the cost of the Afghan War upon India. On the day, indeed, that he took office he ceased to be, in the full sense of other days, "the member for India." As Postmaster-General he had more than enough to do to keep his time and his talents occupied. He became, by universal acknowledgment, the most efficient Postmaster-General that England had known for years. The history of his administration of the Post Office would make a history of continuous reform and development, so that the public at home have of late acquired the notion that the Department which Mr. Fawcett presided over is the best managed and most progressive Department in the State. The result emphatically endorses the choice which Mr. Gladstone made when forming his Administration; but it was a cause of no small disappointment to a good many people, in England no less than in India, when it was known that the man who would have been sent to the India Office if the selection had been made by popular vote, was sent to the Post Office instead. The disappointment would have been mitigated if a seat in the Cabinet had been given to Mr. Fawcett. Had this been done it is more than probable that he would have been able to continue in office in some degree the services which he had rendered to India when a private member. His "ideas about India" were definite enough, and he had singular facility in expressing them. Without endorsing the wild views of the people who wrote about the bankruptcy of this country as imminent and inevitable, he held that it was being administered at far too great a cost. Our establishments were too large, and too expensive because too exclusively European. He saw in the expenditure much that was useless, and upon that which was useful—notably that upon public works—he saw an outlay greatly in excess of our present means of meeting it. His pleas for the reduction of the military budget of India were as urgent and as persistent as they were ineffectual. In regard to this matter Mr. Fawcett had to contend against tendencies that were too strong for him. It was easy enough for him to plead Lord Canning's authority for the principle that of the two risks—that which might arise from having too small an army, and that which might arise from the discontent of a people crushed under the burdens of a too heavy taxation—the first was to be preferred. But the plea did not avail ten years ago, when Russia had not got beyond Khiva, and it will not avail now that Russia has got beyond Merv. The time has gone by when an advocate for the curtailment of the military expenditure of India may count upon a sympathetic hearing. Perhaps Mr. Fawcett himself lived long enough to see that many of his pleas in this regard had lost their original force. But it need not be suggested, because his voice was sometimes as the voice of one crying in the desert, that he laboured ineffectually for the application of sound views to the financial policy of India. Not many months before he entered office "a New Departure" was forced upon the late Government in regard to Indian finance, and Mr. Fawcett's speech in the debate upon Mr. Stanhope's Budget Statement in that year was in great part a frank acknowledgment of the soundness of the decisions that had been come to. As for Mr. Fawcett's place in home politics, it was conspicuously useful and honourable. No change could be more wholesome than to turn from the partizan pleading of men higher in office than himself to his outspoken and independent utterances. He was from the first one of the few men in the House of Commons whose speeches were worthy of a place in the apparatus of political education. If he had to the last to be classed amongst Philosophical Radicals, the reservation had to be made that he was free from the vices of the school. He held fast to sound doctrine, but he was very far indeed from being a doctrinaire, as was seen in the protest which he made on practical grounds against an inopportune remission of the Indian cotton duties. The State is distinctly the poorer for the loss of such a man, whether he be regarded as a worker, a teacher, or an example of all that is worthy in public life.

THE very serious question is now under consideration by the authorities at Simla as to whether or not troops in India are to retain charge of their ammunition. The lamentable frequency of murders, suicides, attempts at shooting, running amuck, &c., during the past few years has urged upon those in command the fact that something must be done to prevent this too frequent sacrifice of valuable life. The tendency to make use of the ammunition which the men have in their own charge, for acts of violence or for self-destruction, is not confined to any particular arm or branch of the service, or to the native army more than to the European army. There have probably been as many cases in one as in the other. That the taking away of the ammunition will put a stop entirely to such occurrences must not be anticipated. If a man has in cold blood deliberately planned a murder or an attempt at suicide, he will find some way of working out his determination, be the ammunition out of his care or not. But we may fairly conclude that many cases come within the category of unpremeditated crime—unpremeditated at least to a certain extent. A man becomes uncontrollably angry from some cause, then the fact of his ball ammunition being easily got at becomes a direct temptation to him to use it; and we venture to assert that if it were possible for each case of shooting that has occurred in both the European and native armies during the past five years to be analysed, it would be found that at least three fourths of them would not have taken place had ammunition not been, as it were, at the man's hand. One argument raised against the withdrawal of ball cartridge from the men's pouches is, we consider, purely a sentimental one. It is that we must trust our soldiers implicitly with the arms with which they may be called on to fight. But, after all, the good soldier would not feel that he was distrusted by the ammunition being taken away from the whole army. It is not the bulk of the army that is distrusted, but those few unknown individuals whose temper is not sufficiently under control, and those few—who are also unknown—whose minds may one day lose their balance, and become irresponsible for their actions. Another argument in favour of the retention of the ammunition by the men is of more weight. It is that without ammunition our men, in British corps especially, are unprepared in case of sudden emergency, such as arose so often some twenty-seven years ago. This difficulty can, we think, be got over by the judicious disposal of the pouch ammunition under charge of non-commissioned officers in each barrack. To unlock a chest and issue a couple of packets of ammunition to each man in a barrack is the work of a very few minutes. As regards native regiments, it would, of course, be kept under charge of the quarter-guard, whence it could, if necessity arose, be issued with very considerable rapidity. If Government decide that the pouches are to be emptied, it should be done simultaneously throughout India, in British and native corps alike; and we very much question if one word of complaint would be made by any soldier, either European or native.

We believe that every general officer and every regimental commanding officer throughout India has been asked his opinion on this question, and we think we are not very far wrong in asserting that there is a very general consensus of opinion on the part of regimental commanding officers that, at all events, it would do no harm to remove the ammunition. In England no soldier has charge of his ball cartridge, and here in India why should a different system be in vogue? True, we are holding India to a large extent by force of arms; but there is so very remote a possibility of a sudden call to arms, without due notice, that this view of the question may be set on one side. As far as we can see, there is no really valid reason to urge against the change. It is an absolute fact that a certain number of valuable lives are sacrificed yearly from causes such as we have been discussing, and it is beyond dispute that the number so sacrificed would be very much diminished if the ammunition be removed. Therefore we hope ere long to see a General Order issued which will settle the question. It is a curious fact, but one which most military men of any length of service can vouch for from experience, that there is a sort of moral contagion about suicides or attempts at murder in the army, both European and native. One such event is very frequently followed immediately by another, though not always in the same corps nor always in the same station. The following circumstance is a fair example of this, although the primary cause was an accident. In a certain station in the Punjab a European soldier went out shooting. His gun accidentally burst and blew off his hand. Two days afterwards a man of the same regiment deliberately and in cold blood loaded his rifle, put one hand to the muzzle, pulled the trigger with the other, and the hand on the muzzle was blown to bits. The two events were of course talked about in the station, and discussed by the men of the various corps. Two days after the second man had mutilated himself, a man in another European corps did exactly the same thing. Neither of the men who had wilfully maimed themselves would, when they recovered sufficiently to appear before a board of investigation, give any reason whatever for what they had done. They were not bad characters, and probably they were themselves really unable to explain their motive. The case did not involve any loss of life, but we could quote case after case where one suicide was very shortly followed by another. We do not consider it would in any way whatever affect the efficiency of our army, or lower the *esprit de corps* one iota, if the ammunition were removed from the pouches, and we are persuaded that this ought to be done without delay.

Two announcements in relation to China are made to-day. From Paris we learn that direct negotiations for peace have been entered into between France and China; from London there comes the announcement, on official authority, that the English Government have offered to mediate between the two Powers. It is always difficult for a Government to know when it can intervene in a quarrel with best effect, and untimely intervention, it is generally recognized, is likely to do more harm than good. The most favourable conditions, undoubtedly, are those which prevail when both sides are equally tired of the conflict. Whether or not these conditions prevail now, it is certain that France and China have almost equal reason for believing that the war has gone on long enough. The Chinese have lost many men in Tongking, but the French have had to draw large reinforcements from home, and the failure of Admiral Lespes to effect a landing in Formosa is a check of a rather serious sort. And for what is France making sacrifices? We hear fine phrases about the Indo-Chinese Colonial Empire which she intends to create, but we hear something too about the doubtful value that that Empire will be to her when she has created it. An eminent French publicist has just shown that the total value of French exports last year was 3,574 million francs, or about £143,000,000 sterling, but of these the French colonies, even including Algeria, took barely a fifteenth part. And so he asks if it is worth while to go about the world conquering territories at the cannon's mouth at such a price, and only to open up such markets as these? If the French public and the French Chambers could be got to look at the matter in that way, there would be little need for the intervention of a third Power to bring about peace.

THE telegram from Simla which we published yesterday shows that there is little, if any, ground for anticipating that the Indian section of the London Exhibition of 1886 will be deferred. So little warrant, indeed, is there for any such expectation that Mr. Buck, Secretary of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, when passing through Bombay on his way to London last week, made no reference to the matter in his conference with the members of the interim Committee of the Bombay Exhibition, some of whom are on the Committee for the Antwerp and London Exhibitions. The possibility of a suggestion being made for the deferment of the Indian part of the London Exhibition depends entirely upon the contingency of inadequate space being available for the exhibits from India, which will be large and important. But that contingency is believed to be exceedingly remote, and it may be assumed, in the absence of an intimation to the contrary, that the original programme will not be departed from.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 23.

UP to the present moment there is no actual proof of Colonel Stewart's death at the massacre of Salamat, and consequently an idea has been favoured that he was not on board the steamer that grounded at Wady Kamer, and that he is at the present moment safe in Khartoum. It is to be feared, however, that this idea is an incorrect one, and emanates from the general desire to believe in his safety. From a telegram which has been received from the Sub-Mudir of Dongola, some fresh light is thrown on the Salamat massacre. It appears that the special messenger despatched by the Sub-Mudir to Wady Kamer has returned to Dongola. This messenger gathered from the inhabitants of Wady Kamer that there were about forty persons in all on board, Europeans and natives, that the steamer was armed, and further, that there was a sum of money belonging to the Greek Consul at Khartoum on board. At Salamat the inhabitants were much frightened when the steamer first grounded, but eventually, recovering from their fright, they committed the act of pretended hospitality which ended in the treacherous massacre. The Sub-Mudir of Dongola also states that a corpse was seen floating down the Nile at Ambukol on the 9th instant. From the Sheik who is in charge of the postal service between Wady Halfa and Debbeh quite contradictory information has been received. The Sheikh states his opinion that no one of any importance could have been on board, as the news concerning them would certainly have been circulating in the bazaars; and he goes so far as to say that no steamer has been wrecked, but merely a dahabeeyeh, at a place called Wady Garren. How much truth there may be in this report, it is very difficult to state; but to a certain extent it coincides with the telegram lately received from Sir Charles Wilson, who is at Debbeh, which statesthat there is no corroboration of the report that Colonel Stewart was on board the dahabeeyah. With these conflicting reports it is more than difficult to form an opinion on the matter, though I am inclined to believe in the one concerning the steamer, and fear there are very few hopes for poor Colonel Stewart's safety. A man named Osman Nureddin, who was in Khartoum during the siege, has lately arrived at Ambukol. This man saw the guns and rifles General Gordon captured from the rebels. He also states that Gordon's steamers returned to Khartoum in good order, with all well on board, after the bombardment of Berber, Dyabgeen, and Metemmeh. When Osman Nureddin was in Khartoum, the Mahdi arrived at Shatt, a place some six days' journey from Khartoum, but hearing of the insurrection against his vakeel at El Obeid, Mahomed Abdel Kadr, with whom he had left only some 5,000 men, he was obliged to turn back. This information is confirmed by one Ahmed Hamid, a late arrival from Kordofan, who states that the Mahdi, starting from Said in the direction of the Nile, summoned all the inhabitants and tribesmen to accompany him. His summons, however, was obeyed by two tribes only, the remainder, among whom is the Kabbabish tribe, refusing to join him, and continuing in their peaceful occupations. It is stated that the Baggara tribe, in conjunction with 100 Egyptian soldiers and the inhabitants of Gebel Deir, attacked the Mahdi's vakeel, Mahomed Abdel Kadr, and succeeded in carrying off 37 slaves and several thousand head of cattle from El Obeid. As this information would account for the Mahdi's hasty retreat to the southward, and also coincides with the report of Osman Nureddin, there is no reason to doubt its veracity.

When at the docks the other day, I had an opportunity of seeing the last batch of the Nile boats, which had just arrived from England in the Papyanni steamer Laconia. The boats are decidedly first-rate ones, though they struck me as being somewhat too lightly built to stand the rough handling they are likely to receive on the Nile. They are all clinker built, and average from 30 to 35 feet in length, and could, if necessary, accommodate from 40 to 50 men each. The masts, oars, spars, and awnings are of the best material, and look strong, serviceable, and light. Messrs. R. J. Moss and Co., the representatives in Alexandria of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, are superintending the despatch of these boats from the docks. On being taken from the ship, they are packed on the railway trucks immediately. On each truck two boats are packed, the bottom one being suported by sand bags and loose coal; the second boat is placed in the first one, and fixed firmly in it by means of wooden wedges; in each boat a good deal of water is placed to prevent it from warping, and then rough matting is sewn over both boats. Packed in this manner the boats reach Assouan without sustaining any damage *en route*. Already 500 have arrived, and have been despatched thence to Wady Halfa, where some 50 of them are in readiness for use. It is estimated that by the time the entire number of boats have reached Wady Halfa about £120 will represent the cost of each. If this estimate be a true one, the item for boats alone will amount to £96,000. Reports from Wady Halfa state that the expenses of the expedition are daily increasing, and it is expected that the original estimate of 6 millions will be exceeded; indeed, the general opinion here is, that ere Lord Wolseley's mission be completed no less than 10 millions will have been expended. Though Lord Wolseley is at Wady Halfa energetically superintending the passage of boats and nuggars through the cataracts, and using all the means in his power to expedite the advance of the expedition, it has been authoritatively stated that no advance can be made for some fourteen days. This delay is an unfortunate one, as already there have been some cases of sickness among the troops, and one or two have already succumbed to the effects of enteric fever. Could an immediate advance be made, there is an idea that the Mahdi might be captured, as the latest telegrams from Dongola state that there is a good deal of sickness in his camp. The Kabbabish, Sterkola, and Baggara tribes still refuse to acknowledge the Mahdi, and he has with him mixed tribes, among whom there is no special bond of union. Could the tribes who refuse to acknowledge the Mahdi be induced to cut off his retreat, he may before very long be a prisoner in Lord Wolseley's camp.

In a letter which appeared in the *Times*, Mr. Money, the English Commissioner of the Caisse de la Dette Publique, states his reasons for not joining the other commissioners in their action against the Egyptian Government for their decree suspending the payment of the assigned revenues from the 18th September to the 15th and 25th October. While acknowledging the violation by the Egyptian Government of the Law of Liquidation, Mr. Money maintains that it was not a fraudulent violation, as no suspicions of *malâ fides* attaches to it. In a letter dated the 18th September, the Government explained to the Caisse the financial condition of the country. This condition left only three courses for the Government to pursue—1, non-payment of the tribute; 2, non-payment of Government officials; 3, taking from the assigned revenues the sum in excess of that required for the approaching coupons. Mr. Money points out that each of these measures would be a violation of an obligation. The first an obligation long anterior to the Law of Liquidation, and recognised by it; the second, a violation of unwritten contracts renewed daily with every Government servant from whom work is taken, and the non-observance of which would produce widespread suffering; the third, a specific violation of the law, the practical result being no reduction of the capital of the Unified Debt in 1884. As Mr. Money states, under these conditions to push the Government to extremities, and to risk the bringing on of a financial crisis, is to act as if the holders of the debt could prosper while the country is going from bad to worse. No one can doubt that Mr. Money has acted in a manner consistent with the true interests of the bondholders, and it seems a great pity that the foreign Commissioners could not have viewed the action of the Egyptian Government in a more charitable light, and contented themselves with protesting against the action, without proceeding to extreme measures. The action of foreign representatives in this country has, since our military occupation, invariably tended towards a complication of existing difficulties rather than a simplification of them; and where open antagonism has been impossible, its place has been taken by an ill-concealed spite rendered ridiculous by its pettiness. The action of Mr. Zimmerman, the French member of the Railway Administration, is a fairly representative instance of French obstruction, not to say obtuseness. In accordance with the Government decree suspending payments to the Public Debt Office, a sum of £10,000 was paid on the 15th instant by the Railway Board to the Minister of Finance. On Mr. LeMesurier, the President of the Railway Board, informing Mr. Zimmerman that this payment would be made, the latter demanded an hour to consider the matter, at the same time protesting violently against the proposal. On the expiration of the stipulated time, Mr. LeMesurier, H. E Ali Pasha Riaz, the native member of the Board, the European secretary, and the chief cashier were all served with writs from the Cairo Mixed Tribunals of the first instance, enjoining them not to make this or any other payment to the Minister of Finance. It is needless to say these writs were utterly disregarded, and the £10,000 duly paid over to the Egyptian Treasury. The absurdity of the whole thing is that Mr. Zimmerman signed himself "a delegate of France," whereas he is in reality nothing more nor less than an Egyptian official, drawing his pay from the Egyptian Government, and as such subject to the orders of that Government. Mr. LeMesurier has referred the matter to Nubar Pasha, the President of the Council. On the 20th instant the case brought by the Commissioners of the Public Debt against the Egyptian Government came on before the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo. The plaintiffs wished the case to be treated as one of urgency, but the defendants strongly opposed this point. The Government advocate pointed out that diplomatic action would soon render all legal proceedings useless. Eventually, by mutual consent, the case was adjourned for a month.

Lord Northbrook's stay in Egypt is drawing to a close, and in a few days he will have collected all the information upon which his report upon this country is to be based. As yet, of course, very little is known with regard to his opinions on the reorganisation of the country, though it is understood that the present excessive taxation in Upper Egypt will be specially dealt with in the forthcoming report.

In a country dependent upon its agriculture the question of land taxation is doubtless a most important one. The principle that the nature of the aggregate is determined by the nature of the units has doubtless its application in politics as in science; nor can a country be in a prosperous condition while the individuals that comprise it are impoverished. And since the prosperity of the individuals which compose a nation represent the prosperity of that nation, the reduction of taxation to an equitable limit eventually means national wealth, if not national solvency. Following up the theory of the nature of the units determining the nature of the aggregate, it will be found that as the individual Egyptian is indebted to the individual European, so is the country itself indebted to Europe. If anything is to be done towards actually improving the condition of the country, the cause of the anomaly that the Egyptian lives in his own country merely on the sufferance of foreigners—which is actually the case—must be discovered and definitely dealt with. I do not think I am saying too much when I state that the financial trouble and both the national and individual debts are the outcome of the Capitulations. In Said Pasha's time the country required development; its own people were too poor, too apathetic, and too ignorant to undertake the task; and consequently many privileges and inducements were held out to Europeans to reside in the country and invest their money in it. The embodiment of these privileges forms the Capitulations, which, though in Said Pasha's time they were both necessary and beneficial, have now become unnecessary and deleterious. That the foreign capital and foreign population brought into the country by the Capitulations have been instrumental in developing it is an undeniable fact, but in conjunction with it must be accepted also the likewise undeniable fact of the growth of the national debt. I do not mean to say that the privileges granted to foreigners by the Capitulations and the present insolvent state of the country are cause and effect; but it is noticeable that the untaxed foreigner is becoming gradually richer, while the taxed native becomes poorer. Egypt is at the present moment over-run by Europeans of the lowest type, morally inferior to the average native, mendacious and apathetic though he be. Take the low Greek, for instance. While he is by nature half an Oriental, and can subsist comfortably on the same sum which supports an Egyptian, unlike the Egyptian he is exempt from all taxation; like him, however, he is entitled to protection of person and property. But here all similarity ceases, for while the Egyptian is amenable to the laws of his country, such as they be, the Greek cannot be dealt with even by the international laws of the Mixed Tribunals, native law does not affect him, and he is only answerable to the Consulate of his own country, which invariably supports him, whether he be in the right or in the wrong. Starting from the lowest standpoint of the social scale, by a combination of superior villainy with superior business qualifications, coupled with a facility for crime, he eventually becomes rich, and continues to be a thorn in the side of the unfortunate Egyptian by lending him money at usurious rates. Without defending the character of the Egyptian, which is indeed indefensible, it must be seen that holding out inducements to the scum of Greece and the Levant to reside in the country free of taxation, to compete with the heavily taxed native, is a lasting barrier to the prosperity of the nation. Innumerable reports may be written, elaborate schemes may be formulated, and mirage-like Parliamentary papers may set forth the success of the reforms that have been effected; but until fundamental evils, such as the Capitulations and centralised administration, have been removed no actual improvement in the state of the country will be possible. Another great cause of national misery is the all-pervading corruption. Bribery in Egypt constitutes one of the unwritten laws, the non-observance of which is considered by the majority a far more heinous crime than the violation of any codified compilation. Everywhere is it to be met with, among every class and every individual of the class, to whom it comes as an hereditary attribute, and by whom it is cherished as a virtue. To expunge a characteristic which is the evolution of centuries is next to impossible; but surely something could be done to render it inexpedient. So long as the administrative power remains in the hands of a few, so long as districts are governed by Mudirs who combine in their highly cultured personalities supreme judicial and revenue authority, exercising the power of small monarchs, so long will corruption exist in the administration. By decentralising the administration and dividing the authority among hundreds where it now exists among tens, and thus minimising the power of individual officials, whose pay should be adequate to their responsibility, the tendency to corruption among this class would be lessened. That ignorant and comparatively ill-paid Mudirs, exercising an almost unlimited power over their districts, should be corrupt is by no means surprising; but that any attempt should be made to improve departments over which these autocrats exercise their authority, is both surprising and absurd, and will doubtless prove the truth of the maxim that necessity is the mother of invention. Let the taxation be reduced, but so long as the present system of collecting it be maintained, though the Government will receive less from the land, it is very much to be doubted whether the fellah will pay less than at present, or whether he will be any richer eventually. The policy of legislating against minor abuses, which are in reality the outcome of major ones, while the existence of the major ones is ignored seems inconsistent and unpractical, but at the same time is, no doubt, in keeping with the usual Governmental theory of effecting economy in an administration by reducing the salary of the ill-paid subordinates, while that of the well-paid superiors remains intact.

NEW POSTAL ROUTE BETWEEN CUTCH AND KATTYWAR.

CUTCH is a province by itself, being isolated from the mainland by an extensive Runn. Its manners, customs, and usages are very peculiar and sometimes unique, and its language is a mixture of the Sindhi and Guzerati dialects. From its singular position, it is unaffected by the influence of railways, telegraph lines, or such other modern reforms of public utility; and though a peninsula by itself, it is virtually an island in the monsoon, being then cut off from the neighbouring province of Kattywar, Sindh, and Guzerat by the Runn being overflooded with sea water. How very inconvenient it was to a traveller to get in and out of the province, or for residents to communicate with the outer world, especially with Bombay, when the steamers ceased to touch the coast line of Kattywar and Cutch, and how extremely trying it was in such days to take a land journey and pass over a long tract of muddy ground, here and there interspersed with a series of streams and rivulets difficult to be crossed over, can only be understood by those who have visited that part of the country.

In the absence of a telegraph and railway line, it became apparent, in the interests of the public, that the communication between Cutch and Kattywar should be placed on a more satisfactory footing. At the suggestion of the present energetic Political Agent of Cutch, Colonel Phillips, who until recently was the President of the Cutch Council of Administration, it was arranged the year before last to run the Durbar steam-launch between Khari Rohar on the Cutch coast and Wawania on the Kattywar coast during the monsoon, and it was highly appreciated as a great boon. The experiment proved a success both financially and from the point of public utility. Colonel Phillips then conceived the idea of putting the steam communication between the two Provinces on a still better and permanent footing. The ports of Wawania and Rohar are situated on tidal creeks impassable by boats at low water, and it frequently compelled the passengers to be on board the launch for hours together until the tide was up and enabled the launch to go up the creek. This naturally drew the attention of Colonel Phillips and His Highness the Rao to the question whether it was possible to provide a route so favourable to the steam launch as might enable her passengers to embark and disembark on either side of the Gulf independently of the tides. Surveys of the different creeks and outlets leading from Cutch to Kattywar and *vice versa* were ordered. At last it was ascertained that the bunder of Jhinjhuda on the Kattywar coast and Jufferwali Nal, about two miles from the old Khari Rohar-bunder, held sufficiently deep water to admit of a steam-boat anchoring at low tide without difficulty. Colonel Phillips and the Council of Administration considered that under any circumstances it was necessary, in the best interests of the public, that these two landing places should be made use of by the launch hitherto plying between Khari Rohar and Wawania. To make this so-called Jhinjhuda Khari Rohar scheme really a success and attractive to the public, elaborate and costly bunder works on the Cutch side of the Gulf were undertaken. All these works, in addition to a handsome dharmsala and a travellers' bungalow, are now completed, and have already evoked the gratification and heartfelt blessings of the people.

The postal line from Kattywar was a very circuitous one until lately. It had to go from Wadhwan to Chhotila, and thence *viâ* Jinghi and Dudhai to Bhuj. The new route established by Colonel Phillips and the Cutch Council of Administration afforded facilities to divert the original postal line from Chhotila, Jinghi, and Dudhai to Jhinjhuda, Khari Rohar, and Anjar to Bhuj. The latter line practically effected a saving of about ten hours, and the Bombay mail, which took four days to arrive at Bhuj, now delivers its letters in Bhuj in three days. A corresponding benefit in time has accrued to the interior post offices from Mandra and Mandvi to the westernmost point of Abdasa and Luckhput. The mail is carried from Wadhwan to Jhinjhuda by horse dak services; it is thence conveyed in a steam-launch to Rohar, and again by horse dak service to Bhuj. There are two launches at present for carrying the mails backwards and forwards. They take about one hundred passengers a trip from and to Cutch, and the improvements lately affected on the Cutch side of the Gulf, as detailed above, give an amount of comfort and convenience which was seldom known by the people before. It is said the authorities contemplate providing further facilities to the travellers, by arranging for a daily tonga dak from Bhuj to Khari Rohar similar to that running between Bhuj and Mandvi. If the Cutch Administration succeed in carrying out this finishing stroke to the new postal route, they will earn the gratitude not only of the subjects of Cutch, but of the inhabitants of the outlying districts.

Colonel Phillips is to be congratulated on the success of so very desirable and useful a scheme, to the furtherance of which he devoted himself heart and soul. It owes its origin entirely to him, and its further development is also due to his earnestness and zeal. A great boon has been thus conferred on the public. It is hoped that the facilities provided on the Cutch side will soon be provided on the Kattywar side by the authorities of that Province.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZHOB, THRO' DUKI, Nov. 7.

All the Zhob chiefs of note, except Shah Jehan and his brother-in-law Saifula Khan, have come in. The report that the Musa Khels had submitted is not confirmed.

Captain Gasford brought in Bisharat Khan, a relative of Shah Jehan at camp Khojee, captured during a reconnaissance.

Lieutenant Domville in his expedition in the Kandahar direction reports the existence of a good kafila route to that place, a branch of the Kabul one.

The North Staffordshire Regiment, taking all sickly men of other corps, left to-day *en route* for Dulai in the Bori Valley. The rest of the force march to-morrow direct to coerce the Musa Khels. All well.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The Frontier Commission party has reached Ibrahimabad and opened communication with General Lumsden.

Every arrangement has been made for suplies, and the Ameer has given orders for the conveyance of the post by mounted couriers from Herat to Kabul *via* Hazarajat. It is estimated that the post will be conveyed between Herat and Kabul in seven days.

The Governor of Herat is repairing the road and improving the water-supply along the route which the Commission will traverse. From Merv similar preparations for the Russian party are being made.

Fever in Kandahar continues to be of a severe and fatal form.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Major W. S. Peat acts as Political Officer at Baroda.

The following appointments to the Bombay Staff Corps are gazetted:—Lieutenants R. W. Nicholson, W. S. Delamain, W. G. Hatherell, E. H. Bernard, T. A. Fischer, and G. De S. Lisle.

Major W. J. Parker becomes a Lieut.-Colonel. R. R. Bairnsfather and E. J. N. Fasen become Captains.

A. Avron, Indian Marine, resigns the service.

Major L. H. E. Tucker takes two years' furlough.

Lieut. G. A. Williams has furlough for one year.

The Revd. W. H. Gale goes as Chaplain to Nowgong.

Mr. H. A. Goodrich, M.C.S., is officially gazetted an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

The draft of an Indian Railway Bill is now published in continuation of Act IV. of 1879.

A Resolution is published stating the approval of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to the institution of a Civil Engineers, P. W. D., Provident Fund. Subscription to the fund is not to be obligatory.

Captain M. C. Brackenburg acts for Captain J. Bonus as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor returned late last night from his tour in the famine-affected tracts of Beerbhoom. Mr. Rivers Thompson appears to have found everywhere the arrangements of the local officers satisfactory to cope with the distress.

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The rainfall during the last four days was over ten inches, the total fall this year being now considerably over the average. This evening the weather was threatening, and all steamers have left the harbour and are anchored outside.

Nov. 7.

Incessant downpour of rain between Negapatam and Madras has submerged large tracts of country, breaching tanks, channels, and roads, and damaging the South Indian Railway, communication by which is suspended in one part.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

It is stated that direct negotiations have commenced between France and China.

ENGLAND OFFERS MEDIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

It is officially stated that England has proposed to mediate between France and China.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRES.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the Commons last night, said that Government regrets the atrocities which had lately taken place at Mandalay. He was not, however, aware that the Indian Government contemplated interfering in that quarter.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Bill for the extension of the Franchise, insisted upon its being kept separate from the redistribution of seats.

THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from New York stating that Governor Cleveland has been elected President.

DEATH OF MR. FAWCETT.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, died yesterday of pneumonia.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Advices have been received that the cholera has broken out in Paris, and that one death has already occurred there from it.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 6.

The troopship Malabar has passed the Canal, homeward bound.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Eldorado, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market to-day closed quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4½ per cent. Rentes	108½
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
Bar Silver	50¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4 ,, Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ ,, ,,	81¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £9,500,000; decrease £600,000.

Bills discounted, £22,400,000; increase £600,000.

Bullion total amount in banking and issue department combined, £19,300,000; decrease £500,000.

Proportion of reserve to liabilities, 34 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, November 6.

10 p.m.	76·1

FRIDAY, November 7.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	82·9

WE learn from the *Illustrated London News* that the will of the late Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, formerly manager of the Bank of Bombay, has been proved. The value of the personal estate amounts to upwards of £39,000.

YESTERDAY H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 33rd Past Grand Senior Warden of England and Great Prior of Ireland, was to open a Rose Croix Chapter, Knight Templar Reception, and Knight of Malta Priory at Meerut. Nearly every Mason of high degree in India was expected to be present.

IT is believed that Colonel Chapman, C.B., who is about to resign the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief, will eventually return to India as successor to General Sir Charles Macgregor, the Quartermaster-General of the Army in India.

THE number of emigrants who left the port of Calcutta during the month of June last was 1,650, of whom 592 went to Fiji, 407 to Natal, and 851 to St. Lucia.

IT is announced in the Italian papers that the King of Burmah has sent 5,000 francs to Genoa for the relief of the sufferers during the cholera epidemic. Theebaw evidently believes that charity should not begin at home, where in this instance there is too much misery and suffering.

THE assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 2,21,47,011, and of that coined and examined Rs. 2,56,66,488.

THE value of gold imported to this country from the 1st of April to the end of September last was Rs. 3,22,82,272, and of that exported Rs. 45,671, whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 4,73,94,358, and of that exported Rs. 1,06,96,261. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 6,89,34,676.

A SOMEWHAT singular, if ghastly, discovery has been made at Calcutta. Whilst digging a portion of the ground on the west side of the General Post Office, to make the foundation of the new building intended for the use of the Director-General of the Post Office and the Money Order Branch of the Comptroller's Office, there was found a large quantity of human bones, skulls, and teeth. Four large iron tanks were also discovered. The assistants of the Post Office took some of the bones home as curiosities. No conjecture is made by the local papers as to how the remains came there.

WITH regard to a statement by an up-country paper—that the strange spectacle had been witnessed of a General Court-martial marching with a regiment to which the prisoner they were trying belonged, and sitting daily on the line of march in the discharge of their duty—the Lahore paper is informed on good authority that there is no foundation for the story. The facts are that during the trial of a prisoner belonging to the Queen's that regiment marched from Subathu to Kasauli, and that the authorities ordered the Court-martial to leave Subathu and re-assemble at Kasauli. That was accordingly done; and the General Court-martial, having re-assembled at Kasauli, has now at that place concluded the trial, the result of which may be expected to be known shortly.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Government of India have so far recognised the valuable services of Mr. L. Liotard, of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, in connexion with the economic products of India as exhibited both at Amsterdam and in the recent International Exhibition in Calcutta, as to present him with the gold medal awarded by the Amsterdam jurors for the economic products of India. The medal is accompanied by a very complimentary letter from the head of the department acknowledging the value of Mr. Liotard's services.

IT is announced that the ceremonial opening of the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, from Bahraich in the north of Oudh, *viâ* Gorakhpore and Chupra to Sonepore, will take place on the 3rd of January next, the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces presiding. It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has been invited by Sir Alfred Lyall, may assist on the occasion.

ALL the accounts from Colonel Ridgeway's party continue good; they are said to be "getting on swimmingly." The accounts themselves are a little mixed in their way of arriving. Thus an official telegram of the 25th ultimo reached Simla on the 1st of this month: then followed messages of the 17th and 19th. "It would seem," remarks the *Pioneer*, "as though the postal line by Nushki fell to pieces directly our travellers had crossed the desert, instead of running on until the Amir's people took it over."

A TELEGRAM from New York dated Oct. 16 says with reference to the Presidential election in the United States that later news from Ohio reduces the Republican majority to 10,000, with the chance that it may fall lower. The returns show that this has been obtained by corrupt methods in the large cities, and that the State was saved only by bribery, more or less direct. The consequence was that the beneficial influence of the result upon Mr. Blaine's prospects were very slight, and that the chances of Mr. Cleveland's election were almost as good as ever. A telegram to the *Daily News* indeed says that Mr. Cleveland has been elected.

REGARDING the proposal to establish a Turf Club for the North-West Provinces in India, the *Asian* says:—"Let these gentlemen establish any Turf Club they like to look after their own more immediate concerns, which may be said to be specially pony racing, but they certainly cannot expect that the well-established Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs will accept their decisions as to the measurement or ageing of any horses or ponies that they may choose to pass at their local meetings. It is not the case on the turf, as it has often been quoted in political matters, of *Divide et Impera*, for there should be one, and only one, rule throughout India in regard to all turf matters, and until this is established disputes and objections will never cease, especially as the stewards at the majority of the meetings have but little acquaintance with racing law."

THE present temper of the French people is strangely shown in a little incident. A congress lately sat in Washington to decide on an International Prime Meridian. England, Germany, and America, having some ninety per cent. of the ocean traffic of the world in their hands, have agreed to accept Greenwich, which has already been adopted by most chart-makers, and the rest of the world would follow suit, but France refused. M. Janssen, in her name, declared that the very map-makers of Paris would refuse to publish maps with Greenwich as the datum for the longitude. In his present mood, convenience and common-sense are nothing when a Frenchman's vanity is concerned. Paris shall be the acknowledged centre of the universe or the universe shall not be admitted to exist. The *Spectator* asks:—"Could we not offer 'a grand consolation to the just susceptibilities of France,' and rechristen Greenwich 'Villeverte'?"

THE other day the Russian Government forbade the use of the names of members of the Imperial family by any but first-class steamers, it being held to be an offence against the Emperor to call a dirty cargo-boat Alexander III. An even more absurd order is now reported. The Chief of the St. Petersburg Police has ordered the proprietors of all hotels, restaurants, and tea houses to remove the portraits of the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family from their public rooms, because their customers do not always show the proper respect to the representations of the Imperial features—not infrequently almost unrecognizable—by taking off their hats, immediately, on entering and leaving the premises. Policemen rarely appreciate a joke, but there is surely a bitter sarcasm implied in the official admission that the only means to prevent disrespect being shown to the portraits of the Imperial family is to render them invisible. It is a principle that may come to be applied to persons as well as to portraits.

MR. J. MACMILLAN, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Orissa, whose retirement is gazetted, is a type of man that, if we are to credit a Calcutta paper, is fast disappearing. He has on several occasions, we are told, saved the city from inundation, and to his energy and care are due the system of bunds which preserved the city from being swept away by the terrible floods of the Katjoorie. "But in addition to the special work," says the *Indian Daily News*, "Mr. MacMillan was an accomplished engineer, one of those rare men who are self-made, but who rise to the full demand of every advance they make onwards. Such men are now becoming more and more few in the public service, as the rage for competitive examinations and special training increases; and yet it is to such men that India owes not a few of the best of her greatest achievements. The distinguishing character of the work of such men is its almost total freedom from mistakes."

THE French Government is not making our mistake in Tunis. Having received from Lord Salisbury a "free hand" in the Principality, she has made herself completely responsible for its administration. The fiction of a Mahomedan Administration is kept up, and all orders run in the Bey's name; but the International Financial Commission has been abolished, and the control of the Treasury handed over to the French Commissioner. M. Grevy has, at the same time, appointed "Controllers" for each department, who are, in fact, Ministers, and who, it is officially announced, will be "permanently supervised" by the French Government itself. The Capitulations have been given up, as the Courts are now French, and Tunis is, in fact, governed as a French province. "That may not be best for Tunis," says a London weekly paper, "but it is government by a responsible and civilised Power, and must be infinitely better for the people than government by an absolute Prince, obeying the irresponsible will of a French Consul-General."

THIS is the *Spectator's* estimate of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—"There is always in so vast an Empire something going on of interest, but with the control of the telegraph for one night in the week, and a monopoly of the communication between India and England, the *Times'* correspondent in Calcutta sends us rumours of local disturbances in Afghanistan which signify no more than disturbances in the Zoological Gardens, extracts from 'disaffected' newspapers which are, perhaps, read by two thousand people all put together, and details of Bills about tenure which are hardly intelligible even to experts. We do not believe there are ten men in England who understand even the surface meaning of his telegram of Monday about the Rent Bill. It is a pity to see a unique opportunity of explaining India to England so steadily thrown away. At this moment the produce trade of India is in such a state that we are informed every importer in London is losing, and that in dangerous proportion to his capital; and this in spite of the high purchasing power of gold as against silver. Suppose the *Times'* correspondent, who has access to the most experienced merchants in Calcutta, throws a light on that state of affairs. Just imagine a human being telegraphing the following sentence seven thousand miles to an English popular journal:—'19th, to omit the section regarding Utbandi and Halhasili lands, and to regard both classes as subject to the ordinary incidents of ryotti land.'"

TONGA, one of the Pacific Islands not far from Samoa, has been recently visited and described by a correspondent in the *Melbourne Age*. The nominal Sovereign of the island is King George, an old gentleman over eighty years of age, and his government is supposed to be a paternal despotism. Practically, however, he is swayed in all his councils by the Reverend Shirley Baker, an ex-Wesleyan missionary, who holds much the same relation to King George as Prince Bismarck holds to the Emperor William. Mr. Baker is Premier of Tonga; he is also the Chancellor of its Exchequer, its Minister of Public Works, Education, Lands, Agriculture, and Attorney-General. In addition to these rather important offices, he occupies the position of mayor of the town of Nubualofa, the capital of Tonga, and is, besides, its town clerk, receiver of rates and taxes, and chief engineer, and represents its board of health. It is alleged that Mr. Baker was once the chairman of the Wesleyan Circuit in the Tongan group, and as such filled the office of spiritual director of the islands. In this way he secured a very strong influence over the whole native population. But, alas! he was recalled or dismissed by the Wesleyan body on the charge of trading, and one Mr. Moulton was sent out in his place. From that moment Mr. Baker laid himself out to fortify the secular power and to break down the influence of the missionaries. The great question ahead seems to be the possession of the mission-houses, the site for which was granted to the missionaries by the King. It now appears that he wishes to play the part of Henry VIII., and to secularize the church property. Meantime, the Christianity in the island is described as of a "debased sort." One teacher was expelled for telling his people that there had been so much joy in heaven over the liberality of their contributions "that a bullock had been roasted whole." "Native catechists" have "participated in the ceremony of pummelling the devil spirits out of a sick person." As some Catholics have lately established a station in the island, it is to be feared that the simple natives will be still more puzzled as to what true Christianity is.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. McD. SKENE, Wing Officer, 43rd Assam Infantry, is undergoing a course of instruction in Mountain Battery gun drill at Fort William, Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT ALFRED A. LANE, 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe, on 12 months' medical certificate.

THE 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pearson, were to march from Roorkee on the 5th instant *en route* for Meerut, where they will be temporarily stationed for some time.

AN order regarding the instruction of British soldiers as wheelers, collar-makers, saddletree-makers, and shoeing-smiths in Ordnance establishments in India will shortly be issued. It is not intended to give them working pay while under instruction.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Captain J. W. M. Macartney, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major P. Walker, deceased. Captain Macartney will now be confirmed in the appointment.

A REFERENCE having been made by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India regarding the transit charges for chargers selected for officers at Remount Depôts, but returned to the ranks as unsuitable within a short time, it has been decided that the selecting officer is liable for all risks and charges for horses after leaving the depôt.

PRIVATE MIDDLEBROOK, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, who nearly murdered one of the native constabulary at Pachmarhi, on the 16th August, has been tried by General Court-martial and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years, which sentence has been confirmed. The act was a wickedly wanton one, and the prisoner well deserves his punishment.

THE following promotions in the Commissariat Department have been made, with effect from the 4th August, *vice* Major A. T. S. A. Rind, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, seconded:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Barton, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General 1st class. Lieutenant H. M. P. Hawkes, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class. Lieutenant C. C. St. C. Lucas, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

THE Indian Marine Troopship Clive, 3,003 tons Captain W. J. Powell, I. M., will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the following details:—Captain and Mrs Robertson, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Stuart, No. 2 Mountain Battery; Captain Monteath, 1st Lancers; Captain and Quartermaster Brogden, Worcestershire; Lieut. and Mrs Pym, Dorseshire; wife and two children of Captain Ternan, 14th Regt. N. I; 1 warrant officer, wife, and child; 167 European rank and file, 5 women, and 10 children; 5 native officers, 273 rank and file, 1 woman, 104 followers, 17 horses, 85 ponies and mules, and 2 bullocks.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.—The barometric changes are irregular over Northern India, the Circars, and British Burmah. The barometer has fallen generally in the central parts of the country and the greater part of the peninsula. The changes are variable, but in Travancore there is also a general fall. A small disturbance, of which the reports afford but little information, has apparently passed across Ceylon or the south of peninsula, occasioning very heavy rain at Tuticorin and Colombo, and rather heavy rain at other southern stations. In Northern and Central India the weather remains fine and bright. The temperature continues to decrease generally, but not steadily. Tuticorin reports eleven inches of rain last night, with great floods, and the town is under water. Rain to-day:—Tuticorin, 11 inches; Colombo, 6 inches; Madras, Negapatam, and Calicut, 4 inches; Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Cochin, 1 inch; Bombay, ¼ inch. Previously, Nellore had ½ inch.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,668,945
Remitted from 1st April to 1st Nov., 1884	6,617,100
Balance to be remitted from 2nd Nov. to 31st March, 1885	8,051,845

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP. JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain M. C. Singleton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 10th October, Malta 20th, Port Said 24th, and Suez 26th. She brought 72 officers, 13 ladies, and 13 children; and also 1,145 troops, 65 women, 136 children, and 3 female servants. During the voyage she experienced fine weather; there were two deaths, one woman and one child. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

THIRD DRAGOON GUARDS.

Lieut-Col F J G Murray.
Lieut-Col and Mrs J Davidson and child.
Major E K A Amyatt Burrey.
Capt Price.
Capt J E Roche.
Lieut W H Willas.
Lieut C Williams.
Lieut H H MacFarlane.
Lieut C H Farquharson.
Lieut J L Alexander.
Lieut H Mercer.
Lieut C S Keith.
Lieut R J Spwrrell.
Lieut R G Dyson.
Lieut and Adjt and Mrs R B Toad.
Ridingmaster C H Nicholson.
Quartermaster and Mrs L Brown and 2 children.
Capt and Paymaster and Mrs J Stuart.

DRAFTS.

Lieut-Col M P Blake, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut H P C Farrell, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut F D Bentley Innis, 14th Hussars.
Capt and Mrs H W Ind and 2 children, R H A.
Lieut W C Hunter Blair, R H A.
Major and Mrs D W Buckle, R A.
Major S G Smyth, R A.
Major J A Nutt, R A.
Capt E A Burrewel, R A.
Capt and Mrs W F G Moberly, R A.
Lieut H J Dubane, R A.
Lieut R L Heygote, R A.
Lieut-Col J D Dyson Lourie, Border.
Lieut W F White, Cheshire.
Lieut W M Cobitt, Cheshire.
Lieut E H Watson, Dorsetshire.
Lieut E St J. Pratt, Durham L I.
Lieut H V Brodley, Gloucestershire.
Lieut R F Gordon, Hampshire.
Lieut D J Macnabb, Highland L I.
Lieut E F Beecher, R A.
Lieut Hon H D Napier, Kings Own Bordrs.
Lieut H St J Tulloch, Kings Own Bordrs.
Lieut C A Clark, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut C H Prichard, Royal Lancaster.
Lieut R P Mank, Lancashire Fusilers.
Lieut F St C Davidson, Leinster.
Capt and Mrs W B Graham.
Lieut J J Digan, Middlesex.
Major H T Woodward, Royal M Fusiliers.
Lieut J B Chalterton, Norfolk.
Lieut G Prendergast, Oxford L I.
Lieut J D Stewart, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut C H Agnew, Royal S Fusiliers.
Lieut H C Walker, Scottish Rifles.
Major H J Grant Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut W N Bates, Somerst L I.
Lieut C H Lewis, Stafford.
Lieut L T Twyford, Stafford.
Lieut S de R Jervis.
Major and Mrs E J Spratt, Worcester.
Capt A Moss, Worcester.
Lieut H Clowes, Yorkshire.
Lieut C G Carnegy, Yorkshire.
Lieut H G Vialls, Yorkshire.
Surg-Major and Mrs A Lewer, daughter and child, A M D.
Surg-Major W E Saunders, A M D.
Surg L R Morse, A M D.
Surg H Hendley, I M D.
Surg and Mrs J H Walsh, I M D.
Surg G H Fink, I M D.
Surg E Banatvala, I M D.
Surg W G Aplin, A M D.
Vety Surg and Mrs G Durrant and 3 children, IMD.

The Jumna will leave for England on the 21st instant.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday mornings the Club had another match, the first of a series for the Old Club Medal, and, as was anticipated from the play for the Calcutta medal last week, it was a close run between the players who were first and second on that occasion. The course was clear of tents, and the usual twelve holes were played, with the result that Mr. Melvin won by one point from Mr. Watson. The latter was in grand form again, and but for "foundering" among the building materials of the Cama Hospital, he ought to have won, and equalled the famous round of 49 made by the winner in April last.

A large pipe covered with a bank of earth crosses the course to the first hole, and somewhat handicaps those who used to drive to the green with the putter; whilst the approach to the market hole is daily growing worse with the arrangements for building the new Police Court. One player, whose usual placid temper carries him through all difficulties, got disheartened among the foundations, and fearing he might win the "Wooden Spoon," gracefully retired.

There was some excitement at the home hole when Burn and Melvin, the last players, landed on the green, and it was discovered that if the latter holed out in "one more" he would win. He was equal to the occasion, saved a half, and finished with two fair rounds of 55 and 58, the second being spoiled by the ball getting among some tent ropes, and into a buffalo footprint, at the cost of several strokes.

We were sorry to see so few players out; but we give them an inducement. One player found a silver coin on the course, and another picked up quite a treasure trove of copper ones, probably dropped by nocturnal gamblers.

The scores were:—

	First Round	Second Round	Total	Less Points	Handicap Score.
Mr. Melvin	55	58	113	4	109
Rev. Mr. Watson	59	54	113	3	110
Dr. Macdonald	61	61	122	4	118
Mr. Burn	65	59	124	5	119
Mr. Stiven	60	62	122	Scr	122
Mr. McLaren	64	66	130	8	122
Mr. Lang	64	65	129	5	124
Mr. Hitch	60	retired		2	
Mr. Muir	64	do.		4	
Mr. Chrystal	67	do.		8	

Winner of the medal, W. F. Melvin.

THE INDORE LAW-SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 3.

THE cross-examination of Narayahrao Luxman Phanse was taken up on the 28th ult. He said.—My house is near the Topkhana. The papers were in a box on the ground floor. At the time of the flood the road was low. Besides these papers there were also other papers in the box. The box was washed away, and remained buried for two or three days in the débris. All papers except these six were sold nine months ago. All of them related to Rajabhau's and my own household affairs. In the box there were daftars and loose papers. I can't say whether these six papers were at the bottom or at the top. I did not read the papers after they were rescued and dried. I don't remember if my father read them. I read them when the papers were sold. I remember my father having said to me that the papers were important and should be preserved. I did not ask him the reason. My father told me not to show these papers to any one, as they related to Rajabhau Phanse's affairs.

Mr. Apte then put the following question to the witness.—What did your father tell you as to how he had come by these papers?

Mr. Shantaram objected to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. Apte relied on section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Shantaram replied that it was not every statement of a dead man that was relevant—only certain statements were admissible. This was not one of such statements. This was not a statement made in the ordinary course of business under clause (2); nor could it come under any other clause of the section.

The court ruled that the statement could not strictly come within the section, but by straining the language of that section it could be let in. The court accordingly over-ruled the objection.

The witness then said.—My father told me that Rajabhau had called him to Tarana, and had given him the two daftars simply to be taken care of. I put such pages of the Barnishee as were good in this cover, and sold the rest. The reason of my not showing these papers to His Highness for seven years after the death of my father was that they related to Rajabhau and were stealthily intrusted to my father during the attachment. I feared, therefore, to show them to His Highness. The papers that I sold were first written upon, and thus blackened were afterwards sold. My younger brother used them for improving his handwriting. I consulted my uncle Ganapatrao Phanse before showing these papers to His Highness. I asked my uncle why he was publicly using Rajabhau's property. He replied that a long time had passed, and as they were not now known as Rajabhau's servants, they might use the things with safety; but that I should not talk to anybody about Rajabhau. I thought that by giving these papers to His Highness, I might be pardoned or given some service. I did not ask for any appointment from His Highness nor did His Highness promise me any. I did not assist at the examination of Rajabhau's daftars, though I was sometimes present in the palace (Wada). I did not go to the Wada for the purpose of making the examination or assisting at the examination of Rajabhau's daftars. I was present one night with Balkrishna Malhar in the palace when the daftars were being examined, but was at a distance from the place of examination.

It being late, further cross-examination was adjourned till the next day.

When the cross-examination was continued, the witness said.—I have not heard of an order having been passed by His Highness for paying me some money. I am in the habit of going to His Highness personally. I was a karkoon at Nemold, but I did not go back after my return to Indore at the time of the mourning. Chinnaji Appa is my grandfather. Ganapatrao and Chinnaji have some property of Rajabhau with them. I went to the palace on the night in question as usual. I was sitting quiet. I did not assist anybody in the search. I don't know how many persons were present. I don't know how many papers were found that day, nor should I be able to recognize the papers, as I did not see them. I used to take the whole bundle of papers to His Highness and show whatever was required, and brought them back.

Re-examined.—In the box, besides Rajabhau's daftars, there were our private papers. There were about seven books with covers in the box. I can't say whether these were separated from the covers during the inundation. The cover of exhibit III was separate from the pages when I opened the box and took all the papers out. I cannot say that the cover originally belonged to the Barnishee.

By the court.—I have not seen Rajabhau write. I heard from my father that Rajabhau had a Marwaree writer, but my father did not tell me whether Rajabhau's accounts were kept in Marwaree. My father was in the service of Rajabhau both when he was here and at Tarana. I was at the palace that night till 9 or 12 o'clock. Atmaram Chinnaji also was in the Wada. I was sitting at a distance. I did not see what he was doing. The search was in one room. I did not go among the people making the search. The examination of the daftars did not begin before me. I did not see what they were searching. I heard at the palace that night that they were searching Rajabhau's papers, but in what connection I did not hear. Pachulal was sitting at a distance of two cubits from me. I showed the six papers to His Highness, but did not show them even to Pachulal before they were shown to His Highness. Ganapatrao Phanse has large property of Rajabhau, consisting of silver, brass, and copper vessels, gold ornaments, and clothes. I have not seen all the things. His Highness had an attachment placed on the house of Ganapatrao. One golden idol, one devara, and some silver vessels belonging to Rajabhau were found.

The last witness examined was Shaik Khurdatulla.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter of the 6th inst. was a slight printer's error. For "if in the case of manufacturers such employers gave work to a large number of soldiers who from disease," &c., &c., read *disuse*.

A TIME-EXPIRED OFFICER.

CEMENT FOR TRICYCLE TIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the query by "Excelsior-Coventry," in your yesterday's issue, about cement for tricycle tires, I have to draw his attention to a book called "The London Dispensatory," by Thomson, M.D. (pp. 75 to 78 of the eleventh edition), from which, I believe, he will get sufficient information. It gives a list of a good number of cements, or lutes as they are called, with their component parts, and the different modes of preparing and preserving them for immediate use.—Yours, &c.,

N. HORMUSJEE EDULJEE SUKHIA.

Nov. 5.

THE PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a Roman Catholic, and from the beginning have been a constant reader of your little contemporary the *India Catholica*. The articles that regularly appeared in it when the Goa journal *A Cruz* was suspended by the Archbishop and the editor sought remedy at a civil court were to my mind so clever that I was fully convinced that they expressed the orthodox doctrine of the Catholic Church. Guess, sir, what has been my surprise when I read in your paper the memorial of eleven Roman Catholic bishops trampling under foot what I had ever cherished as a sound doctrine. Without the slightest provocation the Bishops appeal to a civil authority (the Secretary of State in a purely religious question, to deprive a brother prelate of his jurisdiction. I had thought that the bishops were the strenuous supporters of the Catholic doctrine, and that the bull Apostolic Sedes they were flaunting in the face of the Catholics would receive at their hands equal obedience. Will the *India Catholica* inform me if the Papal bulls are intended to exact obedience from the laity, and if the bishops may violate them when it suits their convenience?

I learn from your paper that a meeting is to be held in Bombay to protest against the silly statement advanced by the Madras bishops that the Portuguese clergy are united in extending the (political?) influence of Portugal in British India. I am afraid that a phantom of revolution was haunting the good prelates when they wrote that paragraph, or they wanted to raise a bugbear to frighten Lord Kimberley that the wicked padres of Goa were attempting to overthrow the British Empire. I hope the meeting will also take cognizance of the other assertions, some of which are so unwarrantable, as against the unaggressive behaviour of the clergy and laity belonging to the Portuguese jurisdiction, that if they were duly investigated the charge would be proved against those who are now loudest in their denunciations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1884-85.

MR. L. K. LAURIE, Officiating Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, in forwarding a forecast of the cotton crop, for 1884-85, to the Government of India, says:—

With an exception in the Wardha district, the area under cotton this year has everywhere decreased. In six districts the decrease is 25 per cent. and upwards: and it attains to 40 per cent. in the Saugor and Bilaspur districts and to 60 per cent. in the Raipur district. The cause which chiefly operated to produce this result was the heavy and continuous character of the rain fall. In districts where cotton is not a staple, this cause either checked the sowing of cotton or led to a portion of the area sown being ploughed up and re-sown with some other crop. In such districts, the misfortunes of a previous season are often sufficient to deter the cultivator from sowing cotton, and lead him to substitute juari or bajri or wheat, according as the soil and the circumstances admit. In the Nimar report it is stated that the cotton raised in that district during the previous season did not find a market, and the cultivation of it was therefore discouraged. In the Narsinghpur report it is entered that the increasing demand for wheat for export is diminishing the area under cotton. In the Chhinwara district it is juari that supplants cotton. It is to be noted that in the Wardha and Nimar districts the rain fall at the sowing season was not so unfavourable as elsewhere. There was a break after the first fall. In the Wardha district, which supplies the best cotton—the Hinganghat cotton—to the market, this encouragement produced a slight extension of the area sown: but in Nimar the reason given above prevented a similar result from following.

3. On passing to a consideration of the probable out-turn of cotton, it is seen that in no district is more than a 9-annas crop looked for. Excessive rain is injurious to cotton: and the rainfall has this year been generally in excess of the average. Weeding could hardly be undertaken at all, and the plants are consequently stunted. Added to this, the blossoms were injured by the continuousness of the September rain. The first three weeks in October have fortunately been fine, and the crops have recovered a little: but it does not seem likely that the average of 6-annas will be anywhere largely exceeded.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. H. FAWCETT.

REUTER announces the death of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., the Postmaster-General. Mr. Fawcett, who was the son of Mr. W. Fawcett, J.P., of Salisbury, was born in 1833. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar. He graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the Society in the same year. Mr. Fawcett was totally deprived of his sight by an accident when out shooting in Sept., 1858. Having written and published "A Manual of Political Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," 1865, and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected, in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark, in 1857, the borough of Cambridge, in 1862, and Brighton in Feb., 1864; was returned for the last-mentioned constituency at the general election in July, 1865; and was re-elected in 1868. He was unseated at Brighton at the general election of Feb., 1874, and was elected for Hackney in April of the same year. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in April, 1880, he was appointed Postmaster-General. The University of Wurzburg, on the occasion of its tercentenary in 1882, conferred upon Mr. Fawcett the honorary degree of Doctor in Political Economy. A new and revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy" was published in 1869, with two new chapters on "National Education" and "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and another edition with some additional chapters was published in 1874. He has since published "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," 1871; "Speeches on some current Political Questions," 1873; and "Free Trade and Protection," 1878. Professor Fawcett married Millicent, daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on April 23, 1867. Mrs. Fawcett, who was born in 1847, published in 1869, "Political Economy for Beginners;" in 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett published a joint volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects; in 1874 Mrs. Fawcett published a little volume of "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett has taken an active part in advocating the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to those women who fulfil the qualifications of property and residence demanded of the male elector.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., in his "History of Our Own Times," gives the following sketch of Mr. Fawcett:—Mr. Fawcett was a man who occupied a remarkable position in the House of Commons. In his early manhood he met with an accident which entirely destroyed the sight of his eyes. He made the noble resolve that he would nevertheless follow unflinchingly the career he had previously mapped out for himself, and would not allow the terrible calamity he had suffered to drive him from the active life of the political world. His tastes were for politics and political economy. He published a manual of political economy; he wrote largely on the subject in reviews and magazines: he was elected Professor of the science in his own university, Cambridge. He was in politics as well as in economics a pupil of Mr. Mill; and with the encouragement and support of Mr. Mill he became a candidate for a seat in Parliament. He was a Liberal of the most decided tone; but he was determined to hold himself independent of party. He stood for Southwark against Mr. Layard in 1857, and was defeated; he contested Cambridge and Brighton at subsequent elections, and at last, in 1865, he was successful at Brighton. He was not long in the House of Commons before it was acknowledged that his political career was likely to be something of a new force in Parliament. Remarkably powerful reasoner, he was capable notwithstanding his infirmity of making a long speech full of figures and of statistical calculations. His memory was fortunately so quick and powerful as to enable him easily to dispense with all the appliances which even well-trained speakers commonly have to depend upon when they entered into statistical controversy. In Parliament he held faithfully to the purpose with which he had entered it, and was a thorough Liberal in principles, but absolutely independent of the expedients and sometimes of the mere discipline of party. If he believed that the Liberal ministers were going wrong, he censured them as freely as though they were his political opponents.

DINNER TO MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE was entertained on Wednesday last to a dinner by the Gaen Uttejak Mandli, an influential society of native gentlemen formed with the object of encouraging the study of Indian music. A short time ago the members unanimously passed a rule enabling them to admit men of position and eminence as life members of the club, and their first choice fell upon Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. About seventy-five members sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the president of the club.

The dinner over, the president proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen, which was received with all honours, the whole company joining in a loyal song specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Pherozshaw Batlivala.

The next toast was that of H. E. the Viceroy of India, which was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in a felicitous speech which was most cordially received.

The honorary secretary of the club, Mr. C. D. Khumbatta, who, by the way, is working heart and soul to promote the usefulness of the institution gave the health of H. E. Sir James Fergusson, saying that if His Excellency would confer the Shrievalty of Bombay on Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, he would crown his honourable career with an act which would most certainly meet with the grateful approbation of all classes of natives. (Loud cheers.) How general was the feeling in favour of Mr. Dadabhoy could be seen from the fact that a similar proposal had been recently made at a banquet of Elphinstonians, where that gentleman had been asked to preside. (Cheers.)

The toast was heartily received.

The president then gave the toast of the evening—the health of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. He said that he had known Mr. Dadabhoy for the last 35 years, and it was therefore a peculiar pleasure to him to have that opportunity of welcoming Mr. Dadabhoy as a member of the club. The gentleman was foremost in establishing societies for promoting social and religious reform among the Parsees; and among his many political services might be reckoned the establishment, with the co-operation of European and native friends, of the East India Association, in which he took a prominent part. (Hear, hear.) As the Dewan of Baroda, Mr. Dadabhoy would no doubt have introduced many reforms in the State, but he fell short of success because he did not unfortunately receive the support which his undoubted capacity and his honest intentions deserved. (Hear, hear.) Though Mr. Dadabhoy had failed in circumstances where success was out of the question, many of the salutary measures since adopted in the territory of the Gaekwar were on the lines originally marked out by himself. The club was proud of having as one of their members a man of strict integrity, distinguished parts, and solid worth. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy added that if there was any one man in the native community who deserved honours at the hands of Government that man was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. (Cheers.)

The toast was received, with enthusiastic cheers, and the members sang a song specially composed in honour of Mr. Dadabhoy.

Mr. Dadabhoy, who was deeply moved by the cordiality of his reception, said that words failed him to express his gratitude in suitable terms for all the kindness and goodwill shown to him by the members. The president had spoken of his having been foremost in establishing the Dnyan Prasarak and other societies in Bombay, but he (Mr. Dadabhoy) could boldly say that these institutions would never have come into existence but for the assistance which they had received from the president, both in the shape of money and of sound practical advice. It was a proud satisfaction to him that one of his oldest friends, who, in spite of difficulties, had continued his labours for the welfare of his community, should have been present to propose his health that evening.

Mr. Dadabhoy resumed his seat amidst a storm of cheering, and his toast of the president's health met with hearty response.

The members then adjourned to the hall, where a musical entertainment awaited them. The company broke up at a late hour.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

THE system adopted by many association football clubs of playing imported professionals in their teams, with an eye to cup competitions, has been causing much dissatisfaction, and strenuous efforts are being made to check this evil. At a meeting of the Football Association held on October 6, several additions were made to the Cup Rules, the effect of which will be to make it extremely difficult for such clubs to transgress with immunity. Alarmed at these new rules, the Lancashire Clubs, which are principally affected by them, have set on foot a movement for starting a rival association, to be called the "Northern," with a complete set of new rules countenancing and abetting the practice. In the meanwhile the Scottish Association has also been inquiring into the question of professionalism, and with a view to checking it intend to forbid all Scotch teams playing any club which numbers imported players in its ranks. No agreement being yet arrived at about the disputed point in the game last year, there seems little probability of the Rugby Union match between England and Scotland being played this year. The opinion of the referee is in favour of the English team, but the Scottish Union refuse to allow the claim of the English Union to be the sole interpreter of Rugby rules, and support the action of their committee in its determination not to allow the English Union to adjudicate upon a point in which they are interested parties. Draws for the first round in the Association Challenge Cup have taken place, and some of the ties have already been decided, amongst which the most notable was the one between the Blackburn Rovers, the holders, and Rossendale, in which the former were victorious by 11 goals to none. The same club displayed fine form in a match against Sheffield Park Grange, whom they defeated by 17 goals to none. Amongst other important football matches the Notts Association, with the worst of the luck, has had to succumb to the Renfrewshire Association. The Rangers and Third Lanark, after playing two drawn games in the Scottish Cup ties, have been drawn together again in the third round. The Old Carthusians beat Westminster School by three goals to love at the Association game. Glasgow and Dumbartonshire have played a drawn game. The followers of the Rugby game have also been busy. The Leicester Football Club opened their season with a victory by 3 goals to *nil* over Moseley. The London Scottish have lowered the colours of the Military Academy at Woolwich by one goal to one try. Staffordshire secured three goals to two by Derbyshire, which in its turn defeated Notts by two goals and two trys to *nil*. With the commencement of the term the ball has been set rolling both at Oxford and Cambridge.

ATHLETICS.

Simultaneously with the announcement a few weeks since of the intended retirement of the present Amateur Champion, W. G. George, from the cinder-path, it was stated that he intended to have a final cut at lowering the records, including the 1,000 yards, mile, and "Deerfoot's" hour's run, all of which would take place at Stamford-bridge. The first of these feats he actually accomplished at the first autumn meeting of the L.A.C., but in the second a failure has to be recorded, though the surroundings were undoubtedly responsible for the want of success. Until the time when George first won his spurs, Slade's 4min. 24½secs., obtained as far back as 1875, had stood for many years as the best mile figures for an amateur. In 1880, however, the Moseley Harrier reduced the record to 4min. 23 1-5th sec., whilst two years later a still more remarkable performance was recorded, he covering the distance at Stamford-bridge in 4min. 19 4-5th sec. This remained untouched till the present season, when in the Amateur Championship Meeting at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, he covered the distance—all out—in 4min. 18 2-5th sec., a magnificent performance, the slight decline at one side of the ground being fully counterbalanced by the rise at the opposite stretch. Nevertheless this was still 2 1-5th sec. behind the 4min 16 1-5th sec. secured by Cummings at Preston in the early part of 1881, and there is little doubt but that this "obstacle" was the one George sought to remove in making his attempt on Saturday. In order to draw him out as much as possible, a limited handicap was announced. A raw atmosphere and biting wind, however, rendered his task next to hopeless, and though after getting off somewhat slowly he ran rapidly up to his field in the latter half, he failed to equal his previous best by 6 secs, and finished third in the race to Carter with 55 yds start. The winner's time was 4min 23 1-5 secs, and George's 4min 24 2-5 secs. Now that the season has fairly opened, large musters are the rule at all the head-quarters of Cross-Country Clubs. At this early stage ordinary runs are in vogue, but many clubs have thought fit to arrange races for their members, and paper-chasers are very busy every Saturday. Though Pedestrianism ought to have a separate heading of its own, it might as well be included here. At Northampton George Richards, a local man, has set himself the task of walking a thousand miles in three weeks. He has figured, though not very prominently, in long distance walks within the last few years. Arthur Hancock, the Fifty-miles Champion, has started for Australia. W. Griffin and W. Franks, two professionals, who have done some fast times, were matched to walk five miles at Lillie-Bridge Grounds, where recollections of their several struggles attracted a large crowd. The race needs little description; after keeping together for two miles, Franks went away and was not troubled afterwards. His time for the distance was 39min. 2secs. The American Amateur Championship meeting held at Williamsburgh on Sept. 27 was not remarkable for any good performances. Myers won the races he was engaged in without an effort, and the same might be said of Murray in the one and three-miles walk. Only one record was beaten—throwing the 56lbs. weight, C. A. Queckberner throwing the missile 26ft. 3¾in., which is 1ft. 1½in. better than the previous best, made by Lambrecht at last year's Championship games.

BILLIARDS.

W. Cook, Jun., and John Roberts, Sen., played a match 1,000 up, in which the veteran had 350 points start, but both players being in bad form the play was not very satisfactory. Cook's best break was one of 46, while Roberts's biggest effort only reached 22. John Roberts, Jun., the Champion, and Tom Taylor have been playing a series of exhibition matches, 2,000 up, in which Taylor received 600 points start. The table, one of Roberts's own manufacture, was a most difficult one, and little less removed from the Championship scale. It is not therefore matter for surprise that the breaks were only small, but, despite this, some capital play on the part of both men was witnessed. At the commencement of the game small contributions were the order of the day, but towards the conclusion of the first half each considerably improved. Taylor, however, had all the best of it, and when hostilities had ceased for the afternoon he was leading by 607, or more than the points conceded. After holding his own for some time, Taylor's play fell away somewhat, and as Roberts's improved to a considerable extent, he caught Taylor hand over hand. It was an exciting finish, but Roberts's form was of so brilliant a nature that he would not be denied, and he eventually pulled through by 22 points. In the return match Taylor, who was in splendid form, succeeded in completely turning the tables on Roberts; indeed, he eclipsed all his previous performances by compiling a break of 538, which is the largest he has ever made in public. On one occasion, in a practice match with Shorter, he ran up 702. Roberts, after losing a lot of ground, was rapidly catching his man at the finish, but Taylor obtained so formidable a lead that he won by over six hundred points, after being a trifle more than a thousand to the good. As the match finished comparatively early the men played five games of pyramids, but as Taylor had not touched the game for about two years he stood no chance, and was defeated each time. Peall and Richards met to contest an exhibition game of 1,000 points up, Richards being in receipt of 200 start. Nine games of pyramids, level, also formed part of the entertainment. The billiards produced a capital game, which eventually resulted in favour of Peall, his best effort being 190, whilst Richards's was one of 140. In the pyramids Peall was also successful by five games to two. John Roberts, Jun., has challenged Cook to play 10,000 up, spot stroke barred, on an ordinary table for £200 a side, Cook to receive 1,000 points. He also offers to play him 51 or 101 games at pyramids, even, for the same stake. These are but the preliminaries to the commencement of the real season.

CYCLING.

M. Rousset, a well-known French bicyclist, has just performed an extraordinary feat. In twenty-four hours, comprising time for rest, he made the distance from Pau to Aire and back on a tricycle accompanied by Prince Soltykoff. The double journey represents a ride of 340 kilometres (211 miles), and is said to be the longest distance ever effected with a tricycle of the pattern used by the travellers. M. Rousset is over fifty years of age. John Keen, the celebrated professional rider, has offered to ride a rising bicyclist, W. Tyre of Newcastle, ten miles for £25 a side. A match for the Championship of Northamtonshire and £40 between two well-known cyclists, Birt and Weston came off at Northampton on Monday, October 13. A great deal of interest in the contest was evinced, which attracted a large number of spectators, who knowing the rivalry existing between the men, naturally looked forward to a fine exhibition of bicycle riding. That expectations were realised, it is almost unnecessary to state, for a more desperately-ridden race has not been witnessed at these grounds for some years past. Both men were in excellent trim, and each to a degree was confident of success. They have several times met in opposition, but only once on equal terms, in the ten-mile race for the championship of the county, when Weston won a finely-ridden race by about two yards. The track, five laps and thirty yards to the mile, was in capital condition when the men mounted their machines, Birt on the inside. The company, which included contingents from Wolverhampton and Leicester, made Birt favourite, odds of 65 to 40 being freely laid on him, and a lot of money at these odds changed hands. Birt got the best of the start, Weston having missed his treadle, and assumed a slight lead, the behind man being unable to get past until entering the straight for home, where Weston made a most strenuous effort, but being quite unable to get up lost a most gamely-fought and exciting race by barely half a yard. Time, 2min 53 3-5th sec. The first quarter was covered in 44sec, and the second in 41sec.

CRICKET.

The team of English professionals who have sailed for Australia under the captainship of Shaw and Lillywhite have been playing a match *en route*. On October 2 they played by invitation Twenty-two of the Army, Navy, and Residents at Suez. The ground consisted of a plain of sand, on which, in the centre, a piece of cocoanut matting had been tightly stretched, which naturally played very fast. Lillywhite, winning the toss, sent the eleven in to bat, in brilliant weather, the hot, burning sun causing a terrible glare from the sand. Soon both batsmen had a life each in the slips, but the total had only reached 17 when Scotton was bowled for eight; Shrewsbury following, 50 went up at one o'clock, Ulyett in the meantime having made three big drives. With the score at 69 Shrewsbury played on, having put together twenty-six in capital form. Barnes followed, and was missed first ball, but at 79 was finely caught at slip, while Ulyett was beautifully taken in the long-field for forty-three. Bates and Flowers were now together, but not for long, Bates sending up a tremendous skyer, which was well caught. Five for 79. Luncheon now took place, and on resuming nine runs were added, when Briggs was run out. Attewell succeeded, but was well caught at mid-on. Peel came next, but with the score at 99 Flowers was bowled for twelve, Peel was beautifully caught at long-on, Lillywhite stayed till the score reached 117, when a good delivery by Bedford brought the venture to a close. The locals then went in, but Attewell proved very destructive, and when play ceased the score stood at 40 for 11 wickets. Mr. John Conway, who is acting as agent for Shaw and Lillywhite's team, has been busy arranging matches for the team, and the first will be played in Adelaide against fifteen of South Australia. They will then journey to Melbourne, and on the M.C.C. ground play against eleven of Victoria. It is quite possible that Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote will be in the Victoria team. Next month he will lead to the altar a daughter of Sir William Clarke, one of the richest of the Australian millionaires.

TURF.

The victory of St. Gatien as a three-year old with 8st 10lb on his back for the Cesarewitch, a race of two miles and a quarter, has been a sad blow to those who are continually harping on the degeneracy of the English thoroughbred, and the evils of the handicapping system. By his victory he has driven into smithereens the fine-drawn theories with which sporting literature has been swamped with regard to "fashionable blood." True it is that the blood which flows in the veins of Mr. Hammond's horse has no superior in the "Stud-Book," but his sire had sunk to the level of a cab-horse before he got the celebrity whose praises are now being sung throughout the turf world. Archiduc, too, who was third, was sired by a horse whose career on the turf was of only third-class character, and he had 8st 5lb on his back. It is, indeed, certain that no one could tell whether the winner was not as likely to fail in his attempt to stay the course under his crushing impost as scores of his predecessors with heavy weights in this race have done before him, when supported for as much money as would sink the proverbial ship. The victory of St. Gatien was very popular, and when he emerged out of the gate of the saddling paddock the crowd on the Heath cheered him right heartily, and escorted him to the town in the manner that Newmarket proper did Prince Charlie after he had finished at the same winning-post for the Two Thousand Guineas, now twelve years ago. St. Gatien is now very properly termed "the horse of the century."

IS SOUTH AFRICA TO REMAIN BRITISH?

THE following is the letter of a "Cape Journalist" in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to which our correspondent, J. M. M., has referred:—"A pessimistic article has appeared in your columns predicting that Imperial rule in South Africa will soon be limited to a coaling station in Table Bay." So ran a cable message which was flashed through the length and breadth of this country a few days ago, and you may be interested to learn that there are not many English colonists out here who will attempt to deny that things are palpably drifting that way. The conviction is being forced upon us, as events rapidly develop that English supremacy beyond the seas is played out. Patriotism suggests the reflection that things are not what they seem. The flag would be upheld in South Africa if South Africa were worth caring about. There is nothing the matter with the empire after all. But then we meet with such remarkable declarations as that of Sir Thomas McIlwraith, in an interview with one of your representatives, and we feel compelled to ask ourselves whether these are not unmistakable signs of decay.

While I write the intelligence has reached us that a Transvaal protectorate has been proclaimed over Montsioa and Moshette. We know what that means. We know that it blocks most effectually our trade route to the interior. We know that it is in violation and defiance of that Convention on which the ink is scarcely dry, and we ask ourselves whether this, too, is to be endured? Mr. Ashley, *et hoc genus omne*, will no doubt say to us, if we do not like the turn of events why do we not set ourselves to work to change their course? Mr. Ashley may not know it; but he is saying to us just what Lord Salisbury was denounced for saying when he invited public tumult by the remark that there was no violent agitation in favour of the Reform Bill. Mr. Ashley apparently wants us to do the work for which hitherto police and dragoons have been employed. He invites us, in short, to commence civil war; and if we were to act upon his suggestion, what assurance have we that we should not be dealt with as the Orangemen, in Ireland were, when they sought to make their loyalty manifest in response to Mr. Gladstone's taunts?

No! If the Imperial Government deem South Africa worth keeping, to them belongs the duty of checking the movement which originated in our unfortunate mistake of being magnanimous before Majuba was avenged. Nobody approved of that magnaminity at the time more than the humble individual who now addresses you. Nobody strove harder in the columns of the colonial press to stay the uplifted arm of those who would have wiped out that defeat; but events have since proved it to have been a gigantic—nay a fatal—mistake, and I often wish the hands that penned a line in defence of that magnificent blunder had been cut off ere it had laboured in such a cause. Things have come to a nice pass when men who have been of the Liberal faith from their youth upwards have to turn for comfort to Lord Randolph Random and Mr. Gorst. If the English colonists in South Africa could be polled to-morrow it would be found that those who retain any faith in the Gladstone Cabinet do not number 2 per cent. of the whole. We shall be told of course that we are "hankering after more war expenditure;" but those who are calling for action now are not the men who have justly incurred that reproach. What we want is peace, settled peace, not war, and we are getting anarchy instead. The rumour goes round that Germany has designs upon the whole of South Africa, and that despite the fifty millons England has invested here, despite also the fact that our population includes thousands upon thousands of as good subjects as the Queen has in all her dominions, we are to be handed over to Prince Bismarck as the price of his non-interference with British action in another part of this interesting continent. Well, even Bismarck would be welcome did he but govern the country, as no doubt he would, and check this fatal tendency to white barbarism, which will soon have grown to such height that every man will be a law unto himself, and do only the thing which seemeth right in his own eyes. Suppose two or three divisions in the Cape Colony were some fine morning to proclaim themselves independent of the Cape Town Government, and set up a little republic of their own. It is an event which may happen any day, and the Cape Town Government would be powerless to enforce its authority over the revolted districts. Would that be a case for effective Imperial interference, or would Mr. Ashley shrug his shoulders and say that he would not "bolster up a dying interest," and that if they would go they must?

If the task of maintaining its authority in this country be beyond the strength of the Imperial Government, by all means let the burden be dropped; but let us know precisely where we are. Is the continuance of British rule an open question or is it not? In the former event we must make our choice between the only alternatives which present themselves. Shall we "clear out," believing this to be no country for ourselves or our children? Shall we throw in our lot with Afrikanderism, abjuring our nationality for evermore? Or shall we, with the aid of such native tribes as we can induce to take sides with us, make a fight for the mastery on our own account? It is too late to argue that we are under no necessity to face these painful questions. We have cried peace when there was no peace for too long a period already. The decision will have to be taken, or some other pilot must be entrusted with the helm on your side of the water.

THE NEW IRONCLAD RODNEY.

THE latest addition to the *material* of the British navy was made by the launching from Chatham Dockyard of her Majesty's ship Rodney, the interesting ceremony of christening and launching being performed by her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Rodney is of a new type of war vessels known as the "Admiral" class, and of similar construction to the Howe, Collingwood, Camperdown, Benbow, ect., and, in naval phraseology, termed steel armour-plated barbette ships. The principal dimensions of the Rodney are as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 325 ft.; breadth extreme, 68 ft.; depth in hold, 26 ft. 5½ in.; draught of water, forward 26 ft. 3 in., aft 27 ft. 3 in., mean 26 ft. 9 in. The load displacement will, when the vessel is complete, amount to 9,740 tons; the deadweight of the hull, minus engines, boilers, and guns, is close upon 5,000 tons. The Rodney is the longest and heaviest vessel that has hitherto been launched at Chatham. The main features of the construction of the body of the vessel is the multiplicity of water-tight compartments, there being no less a number than eight on either side of the double bottom of the ship, while, running from the bottom to six feet above the water-line amidships, is another bulkhead which protects the engines and boilers, and divides the main portion of the whole vessel into two separate water-tight compartments. The sides of the upper deck, from whence the broadside guns will be worked, are not so far as the sides are concerned, protected by armour beyond the limits of the citadel; but substantial bulkheads—splinter bulkheads, to protect the gunners from ricochet missiles and splinters—have been provided between each porthole. The guns referred to are supplied from the magazine below by means of two ammunition tubes some six or eight feet in diameter, which intersect the decks, and are worked by hydraulic power. On the main deck is an ingenious method of protecting the engines by screens and tangential armour plating. Although not at present pierced, there will be four torpedo ports on this deck, and ample arrangements have been made for raising the torpedoes from the magazines below and transmitting them to the firing stations. The officers' berths are commodious and well lighted; the captain's quarters astern can be made into a watertight compartment by the closing of two doors opening on to the main deck. In a vessel of this class the chief aim of the constructor is to combine the necessary attributes of a fighting ship—namely, quick and effective fire and resistance to an enemy's shot and shell. In both these very important respects the designer of the Rodney has—as far as theoretical doctrines go—succeeded, and the performances of the vessel, both as regards her speed and the penetrative power of her guns, will be watched with no ordinary amount of interest by specialists in naval architecture and by artillerists generally.

In the first place, the armament of the Rodney, prodigious as it may at first appear when set out in writing, is only in strict keeping with her powers of repellence. Included in the category of "big guns" are four 63-ton breechloaders, to be fired from the barbettes; six 6-inch breechloaders for use on the upper deck; and twelve 6-pounder quick-firing shell guns. For use on the spar deck and masts there will be eight Nordenfelt and two Gardner guns, and there will also be carried twelve Whitehead torpedoes. Coming to the question of the defensive capabilities of the ship as compared with its aggressive powers, it does not require a technical knowledge of the abstruse study of ship armour to judge that the two are very fairly balanced To commence with the citadeal, armour-plating 18 inches in thickness has been employed on the sides and a thickness of 16 inches on the ends, while on the barbettes the thickness of the platings ranges from 10 inches to 11½ inches. Under the heading of protective deck plating two different gauges armour have been brought into requisition—namely, below the load-line, before and abaft the citadel, the plating is 2½ inches, while on the main deck, over the citadel, it is 3 inches in thickness.

The engines, of the inverted vertical compound class, will be supplied by Messrs. Humphrey, the well-known marine engine-makers, and will be of 7,500 indicated horse-power. The Rodney is furnished with two propellers, and it is computed by competent authorities that the vessel will be able to maintain an average speed of fourteen knots per hour. The working bunkers have been constructed to hold 400 tons of coal.

The vessel was commenced on the 6th of February, 1882, and the hull has up to the present necessitated an expenditure of about £440,000.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
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WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883............. £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35*s. per cent. for quinquennium ending* 1883.
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SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Brochés, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

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CLEARANCE SALE!!!

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED
Beg to announce that they will hold
THEIR FIRST ANNUAL
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1884.
GREAT BARGAINS,
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,
In all Departments of their
MAMMOTH STOCK,
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Hats and Bonnets.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Washing Dress Fabrics.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Laces.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Shawls & Wraps.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Boots & Shoes.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Silks & Satins.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Velvets.
GREAT REDUCTIONS all round.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR BARGAINS
AND JOB LOTS.

NOTICE.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, beg to announce that their Establishment WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, for arranging and remarking all their stock for the great clearance sale which will commence on Monday, 10th instant.

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HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

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Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

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Destroys this troublesome animal.

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Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

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Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

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Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

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HOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by suppying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

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"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital, Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFE	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
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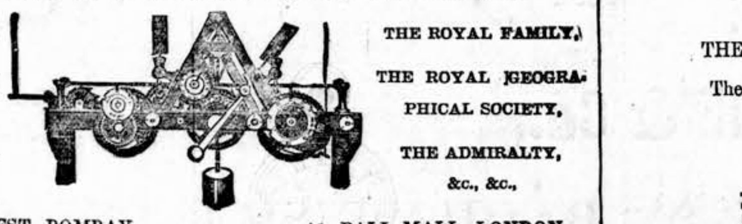

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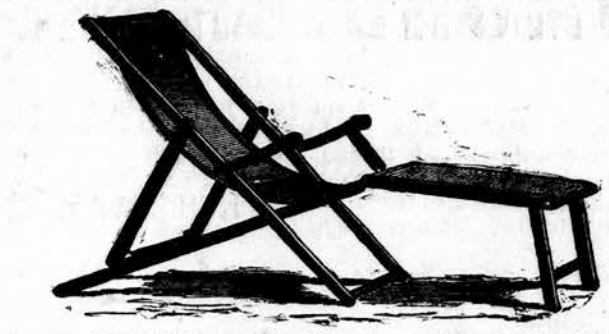

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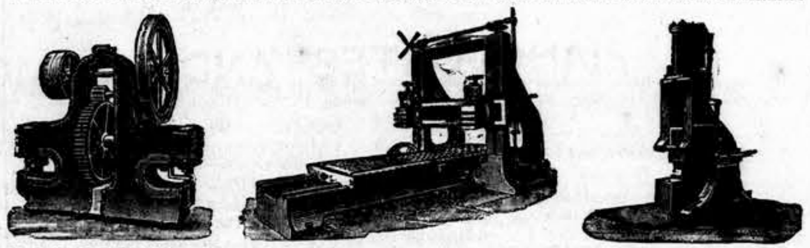

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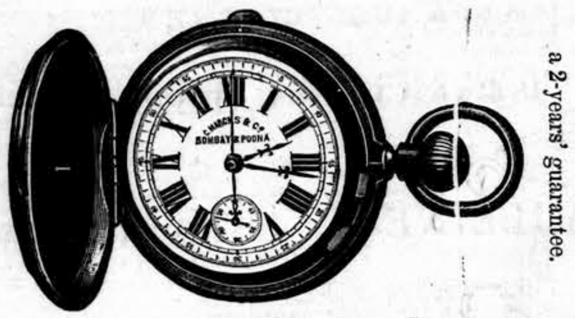

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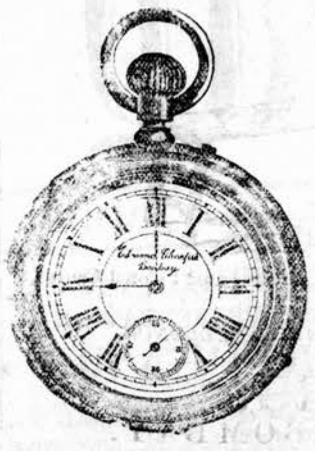

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